Weather

Passing showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.2 and the minimum 74.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.8 and 72.8.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Madison, Sept. 10.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Cordilliere, 12.30 p.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Cleveland, today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Kalyan, a.m. tomorrow.

NO. 3381 VOL. XII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 壬戌年七月十二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922 大正十一年九月三日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

RUSSIANS IN URGA IMPOSE HARDSHIPS ON CHINESE

Import Duties Equal To Whole Value Of Goods

NUMEROUS TAXES

Many Merchants Robbed Of All Their Possessions

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 1.—Numerous reports of the oppression of Chinese by the Russians in Urga, which have recently been reaching Peking, are borne out by official documents, received by the Waichiaopu from the Waikuan Guild, an association organised by merchants doing business with Mongolia, and from the Suaiyuan Chamber of Commerce.

A letter from the Urga Chamber of Commerce to the Kalgan Chamber states that since the Russian occupation of Urga, the Chinese have virtually lost all their possessions.

The Russians have imposed exorbitant taxation, including an ad valorem duty of twenty percent on Chinese goods being transported to Urga, the Russians sometimes placing on them their own valuation and exacting a duty equalling the real value of the goods.

Furthermore, trade licensing taxes, poll tax on merchants, special assessments for administrative purposes and numerous other taxes are exacted and the Russians have also established Customs stations at various important points, where 20 percent duty is levied on furs and other Mongolian native products.

Horses bought by Chinese are detained on the plea that exportation is prohibited.

In cases where the Chinese have no money to pay the taxes, their goods are thrown aside and up to the present several thousand camel-loads have been treated in this fashion.

The two main roads to Sinkiang and Ili are especially subjected to these disabilities and trade along the north-western frontier is entirely disrupted.

The Russians have recently promulgated new passport regulations whereby Chinese, desiring to enter Mongolia, must get an Urga merchant to apply. If they are granted a passport it is then mailed to China. Chinese without passports are summarily deported. Already many farmers, artisans, merchants and miners have been sent out while 2,000 are held up because they have no funds for travelling. The deportees are escorted to Urga by troops. Most of the deported are pedlars with little money and many have died through hardships on the way to Urga and those sent back face tremendous difficulties.

The Suaiyuan Chamber of Commerce urges the opening of negotiations on the matter with the Russian representatives in Peking for the immediate withdrawal of Russian troops from Urga and the abolition of the Customs stations while the Urga Chamber of Commerce asks the authorities publicly to warn merchants against starting for Urga.

QUAKE REPORTED BY OBSERVATORY; NOT FAR DISTANT

Dislocation Of Instruments Prevents Full Record Of Shock

A very violent earthquake at no very great distance from Shanghai was recorded yesterday morning by the seismograph at Siccawei Observatory.

No details of the shock were available at the Observatory owing to the electric current being cut off and preventing a record of the location and exact distance of the epicenter from Shanghai.

DOCKERS TO RESUME

(Reuter's Service)

Havre, September 2.—The docker workers have voted for a general resumption of work tomorrow.

Women's Racing Stable Is Profitable

Mrs. R. PENN SMITH jr.

Mrs F. A. CLARK

AFTER a year's secret experience, three noted society women have found that their "pin money" racing stable has turned them in a $3,000 profit. The three women are Mrs. Robert L. Gerry and her sister, Mrs. R. Penn Smith, Jr., daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, wife of the millionaire turfman. They decided to buy a few horses, never paying more than $1,000, and arranged standard bets on every race. Their stable is the "Syndicate Stable," most of their horses having names that begin with an "S."

Mrs. R. L. GERRY

BRITISH LABORITE WANTS AIRING FOR BOUGHT HONORS

Macdonald Says Public Should Know What Titles Cost

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 19.—Mr. James Ramsay Macdonald, Member of Parliament for Leicester and former Chairman of the Labor Party, has some original ideas as to how the party should deal with the "sale of honors," a question that has been discussed of late.

"When the Labor Party comes into office," he writes, "one of the very first spare days that falls to its lot should be devoted to the setting up of a committee with full powers to send for papers and persons to ascertain how much recent recipients of 'honors' have paid for their titles, and who pocketed the money.

"I should deprive no man of his title once he had bought it. But the public ought to know how much he gave for it, and that can be ascertained by a Committee of the House of Commons, endowed with the powers of a Court.

"Every peer created within the last 20 years should be asked to send under oath a statement of his peerage transactions, and, if information is suppressed or falsified, he should be prosecuted for perjury.

"No one who has bought a peerage should be allowed to vote in the House of Lords, and should not be eligible for election to any reconstructed Second Chamber. All those who have bought their way into the Privy Council should be dismissed at once, and that body should be purified again."

Arbuckle In Fight On Pacific Liner

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, September 2.—Roscoe Arbuckle, former film actor, arrived in Yokohama this morning on board the Siberia Maru, and entered the general hospital at Yokohama owing to a wound on his right arm which he received during the voyage in a fight with a fellow passenger. He is expected to proceed to China after a stay in Japan of about one month.

SITUATION ACUTE

(Reuter's Service)

Madras, September 2.—The newspaper Swarajya reports that the situation in the Godavery district is becoming most acute. Four police stations have been looted by tribesmen who have formed a band and are now reported to number some thousands. The Special Police have been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the band.

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASKS INJUNCTION IN RAIL STRIKE

Wants Men Restrained From Interference With Roads

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, September 2.—The Attorney General has filed an equity suit against all the members of the striking Railway Shopmen's Union asking for an injunction restraining them from interfering with the operation of the railways.

The Attorney General, addressing the Court, declared that the time had come to determine whether the nation possessed a Government or not, adding that when any man in this country is not permitted to engage in lawful toil, whether he belongs to a union or not, the deathknell of liberty will have been sounded and anarchy will supersede organised government.

He declared that the country faced a serious situation and that his department had spent more than $1,000,000 trying to preserve order. Over 40,000 appeals for assistance had been received as a result of the strike.

The Court granted a temporary restraining order.

The railwaymen's leader declared that the strike would continue regardless of the suit.

TOMORROW IS LABOR DAY IN UNITED STATES

The United States Consulate-General will be closed all day tomorrow, which in the United States is Labor Day, a legal holiday in every state except Wyoming. Wyoming's legislatures have not passed the necessary legislation making it a legal holiday in that state, but the Governor has the authority and generally proclaims it a holiday.

The day was first celebrated by the Knights of Labor in 1882 when they held their first parade on the first Monday in September of that year. In 1884 another parade was held and it was decided that the day should be set apart for celebration by the laboring classes of the country. Colorado made the day a legal holiday in 1887 and by 1909 it was a holiday in every state except Arizona, North Dakota and Wyoming. The day is now generally celebrated throughout the country and especially in the industrial centers. No celebration is to be held in Shanghai.

COMMISSION'S RULING GIVES ENTENTE NEW LEASE OF LIFE

London Loud In Praise Of Delacroix, Compromise Author

POINCARE YIELDS

German Acceptance Of Terms Considered Certain

(China Press Service)

Paris, September 1.—It is announced that the Reparations Commission's decision amounts to proposing a moratorium session in the fall if radical reforms are carried out in German financial methods, including the balancing of the budget, reforming the currency and issuing not only an international but an internal loan.

Belgium is credited with preventing the collapse of the negotiations.

It is understood that Lloyd George telephoned his congratulations and approval.

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 2.—Is America at last unbending, is the question asked in connection with the French Cabinet's suggestion for an all Allied meeting. It is pointed out that America's representative on the Reparations Commission who was previously gagged by a policy of apparent unconcern, was yesterday permitted to speak and his counsels were admittedly helpful.

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 1.—The alarmists who have been busy for the past few days digging the grave of the Entente have again been confounded by the reparations decision. The unstinted praise of London is bestowed on M. Delacroix as the author of the compromise, which by providing a breathing space opportunely removes the danger of what was fast developing into a first-class European crisis. Nevertheless much arduous negotiation remains since the Commission's resolution leaves several loose ends, notably regarding the determination of the nature of the guarantees. Sir John Bradbury after the conference, referring to this, said that he hoped that means would be found other than the deposit of £14,000,000 in gold which would have the effect of still further depreciating the mark.

A noteworthy aspect of the decision is M. Poincare's virtual abandonment of his oft-repeated insistence on productive guarantees but, when the French Cabinet discusses the resolution today, it is faced with the substantial fact that reparation in kind, of which £36,000,000 is still due this year, must continue and the bulk of it goes to France. Moreover, although Germany has received a temporary remission of £14,000,000, the sword of Damocles still hangs over her head.

While Germany's acceptance is taken as a foregone conclusion, the reports, which have been obtainable up to the present, show that the unsatisfactory features of the decision are overshadowed by intense relief that it is not worse in view of the undiluted pessimism and the sensational reports, which have been holding the field for the past few days.

PARIS RELIEVED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 1.—The decision of the Reparations Commission is received with relief as the least objectionable of all the compromise plans submitted with the object of securing unanimous agreement and averting an acute cleavage amongst the Allies.

The decision is described by the press as both a moral satisfaction for France and a serious warning to Germany that the patience of the Allies is exhausted and that she is liable to heavy sanctions if she does not try seriously to put her house in order and compel her industrial magnates to assure a big percentage of the reparations charges.

All eyes are now fixed on the great hope of an approaching settlement of reparations and inter-Allied debts, details of which will be worked out at a conference at Brussels, but the press points out that a great

(Continued on Page 5)

REPARATIONS, THEN PAYMEET OF WAR DEBTS, FRENCH PLAN

Poincare Replies To Balfour Note On Obligations

SEE DISTINCTION

Difference Between U.S. And British Claims

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, September 2.—Replying at length to the Balfour Note M. Poincare says that the French Government highly appreciate the noble and courteous terms of the note. He agrees that the reparations problem cannot be finally solved unless it is linked with the problem of inter-Allied debts. He considers that this question should be examined as soon as possible in all respects at a conference of all the Allied states concerned.

M. Poincare proceeds to contend that the inter-Allied war debts and reparation debts cannot be assimilated. The former were contracted for a great common aim, which from a moral point of view would justify cancellation, whereas the German reparation debt was the result of wilful destruction and is destined for the payment of pensions due to the losses inflicted by Germany. Reparation of damage wrought must have priority over all other settlement.

There can be no question of France contemplating any settlement of her war debt as long as her outlay for reconstruction of devastated regions is not covered by Germany directly, or by a transaction enabling the most speedy mobilisation of an adequate portion of Germany's debt, but once Germany has fulfilled this obligation the French Government would not be opposed to a consideration of a general settlement of international debt.

Continuing, M. Poincare says that he was obliged to distinguish between debts due to the United States and Britain. Part of the former were contracted after the Armistice for the purchase of American stocks, which were sold for the benefit of the French Treasury. Moreover, the United States entered the war without her existence directly threatened, whereas Britain, like France, had to safeguard not only her independence and territory, but the lives, property and means of existence of her nationals.

M. Poincare, when he contends that the British claim of equity should be subject to revision, says that the eventual settlement of inter-Allied debts must be preceded by the establishment of the amount of the debts upon an identical and equitable basis and settlement must be as general as possible. France asks to be treated as she treats the joint Allies, having no idea of demanding payment of the sums owing her by the Allies, which at present are morally and materially inadmissable.

The reply concludes by saying that on the subject of the foregoing reservations the French, like the British Government, considers that a general settlement of these debts, if brought about by mutual sacrifices, would be profitable to humanity.

U. S. Eventually To Help Europe Solve Woes, Says Harding

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, September 2.—Reuter's Washington correspondent transmits a statement made by the White House which declare that although the time has not yet come for America to enter the European arena her participation will be eventually inevitable, and stating that Europe is beginning to realise that worldwide rehabilitation depends upon the settlement of the international debt question including reparations. When Europe completely grasps this fact America will no longer withhold her counsel.

The President also in some measure favored a resumption of trade relations between America and Russia, notwithstanding the breakdown of the recent informal negotiations in that connection. He hoped that a path might still be found.

"Sky Hobo" Flies To His Sweetheart

MERRILL K. Riddick, son of Congressman Riddick, of Montana, flew from Bridgewater, Va., to New York in five hours to visit his sweetheart. Riddick is a professional "sky hobo," who works hard, but has no regular abode. He served abroad in the air forces and later in the U. S. Air Mail. Now he is carrying passengers. He thinks he established a world's record in Bridgewater by taking up eighty-nine passengers in one day for $3.50 each. When he reached Washington a few months ago Government officials tried to have him arrested on the ground that his machine was unsafe. But he landed in the street, near his father's home, and flew away when he was ready.

No Wonder The Peeves, Life Is A Struggle Here

By Elsie McCormick

The quick responsiveness with which readers of THE CHINA PRESS have answered the call for a Pet Peeve seems to suggest that the Glad Game is not one of the sports played regularly on the Shanghai Recreation Grounds. Probably if the residents followed the instructions of the once popular song and packed up their troubles in their old kit bag, the bag would be too heavy to stagger under.

Everybody seems to have a little peeve in his home, which he feeds daily on its regular ration of wormwood mixed with gall. The boarder who swallows chicken-bones, the amah who puts the babies in a rabbit pen, the brother who sings in a cracked voice, the lady who criticises other people's curios, and the witless reader who tried to buy a CHINA PRESS with a brass coin all come under the head of reasons why Pollyanna left home.

While swishing through the streets in our ricsha today, we stopped thinking of the shape of our typhoon-blown hat long enough to meditate on the reasons for the tidal wave of peevishness. After thinking so intently that the coolie dragged us five blocks beyond our destination, we came to the conclusion that the foreign residents of the Far East have perfectly legitimate cause to look upon living as one long succession of embracing cactus-plants.

THE POOR HOUSEWIFE

Consider for instance the poor housewife. Do any of the selfish husbands of Shanghai consider how it must infuriate a woman to be taken from her cozy little residence at home, where she has nothing to do but cook, dust, wash the dishes and run the washing-machine, and set down in a dwelling in China, there to be made miserable by half a dozen servants? Can any mere man realise the pangs she must suffer when she sees Ah Ling set out for market every morning and knows that she must face instead the painful task of drinking coffee in her boudoir?

Can any husband be compelled to recognise the stab of misery she feels when the amah takes the children out to the French Park in the afternoon and leaves her with only the melancholy prospect of attending a mah-jongg game? No angel, even with an adding-machine, could count all the tears that are shed in secret over the happy hours once spent in domestic employment agencies or over the vanished memories of dinner-dishes piled high in the sink, waiting for the family to come back from the movies. Only a contemplative saint with all eternity hanging heavy on his hands could estimate the number of sighs heaved by ladies when they hand their lingerie to the wash-amah instead of fluffing the lux foam themselves or when they reluctantly drag themselves to the Carlton instead of staying home to make sure that the babies don't fall out of bed.

THE POOR WALL FLOWER

Then take the case of the unmarried women. Think how peevish it makes a girl, who at home was just being peacefully placed on the shelf, to come to China and find that her date-book has suddenly become overcrowded! Instead of spending a nice quiet evening reading a book and hearing the man next door practicing the cornet, she finds herself dragged out on a vulgar dance-floor, submitted to the indignity of having half a dozen eligible men try to make dates with her, and is sometimes even forced to endure going out to dinner-parties for six nights in succession.

No innocent bystander can realise the surges of fury that

(Continued on Page 8)

MR. SOUTER GIVES 40 GOOD DOLLARS TO PIOUS SAILOR

Sea Farer Turns Missionary And Wins Sympathy Plus

When Joseph Grimble came ashore from the steamer Lorestan on which he had worked his way to Shanghai from Valdivostok he put aside seafaring ways and took on the role of mission worker, according to a story of misplaced confidence that was unfolded in the Mixed Court yesterday by Mr. William E. Souter, who is Secretary of the Shanghai branch of the National Bible Society of Scotland. Mr. Souter related that Grimble touched him for $40.

It was disclosed also at the hearing that Grimble had played the part of gem merchant and as his activities in this connection brought forth a complaint from Mr. Arthur Akehurst of 31 North Soochow Road. Grimble was called upon answer two separate charges.

Mr. Souter said Grimble represented himself to be Doctor Walker of the Edinburgh branch of the National Bible Society of Scotland when he called at the Shanghai office of the society. He added that the caller told at length of affairs and people in Edinburgh and related that he had been paying a visit to Doctor Anderson of Ningpo while on his

(Continued on Page 4)

CLEVELAND'S PASSENGERS TO BE LANDED IN CITY TODAY

Liner Still Fast On Spit, But In No Danger

WILL BE FLOATED

Revised Reports Show Seven Dead Here In Typhoon

Shanghai passengers from the Pacific Mail liner President Cleveland, which went ashore on Tungsha Spit Thursday night, will be landed here today, either this morning or early this afternoon.

The big ship was still on the bank last night, but with the high tide it was hoped to float her this morning. If this is not possible the passengers will be brought up the Whangpoo by launch. Wireless messages received yesterday stated that the vessel was on an even keel and there was no danger, but owing to the rough weather in the Yangtsze it was not possible for tugs to go alongside to take off passengers and their baggage.

The Cleveland went aground about 8 o'clock Thursday night, having previously caught almost the full force of the typhoon. Tugs were immediately rushed to the scene and stood by in case of danger.

ROUGH TRIPS REPORTED

Other incoming ships, which made port yesterday had a rough time of it during Thursday and Friday. Passengers on the Saikio Maru, of the D. K. K., from Tsingtau, report a terrific two days on the trip down and the O. S. K. steamer Alabama Maru, from Japan ports, had to put into Bunto for shelter. The U. Y. K. ship Omi Maru also had a hard time of it.

The Saikio left Tsingtau about midnight Wednesday night and from that time until Friday few of the passengers had their clothes off or dared to seek their berths. The decks were swept by the seas and the ship had a bad shaking up.

Passengers on the Saikio report sighting two sunken vessels off the North Channel of the Yangtsze, while quantities of wreckage indicated other disasters. One of the sunken vessels seen, however, the Coast Inspector's Office believes, was a steamer which went down some months ago. The other is a large junk which was sunk during the typhoon Thursday.

There was very rough weather in the Estuary yesterday and last night it was still gusty, with squalls of rain, but it is expected that the weather will be clearer today.

DEATH ROLL SEVEN

Revised figures on the death toll of the typhoon here placed the total number of deaths at seven yesterday, while there are over fifty injured receiving treatment in local hospitals. Besides the fatalities already reported, the authorities learned yesterday that a coolie was swept into the river off the China Merchants' wharf and a laodah was drowned on the Pootung side. The other deaths were those of a municipal coolie who was electrocuted Friday morning in Tongshan Road and a Chinese girl who was crushed by a crumbling wall at 843 Chu Yuan Li, off Woosung Road, Thursday night.

Times, Daily Mail To Run Separately

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 2.—Mr. Campbell Stuart, hitherto regarded as the liason officer between the late Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, has resigned the Managing Editorship of the Daily Mail, Directorship of the Daily Mail and other Northcliffe newspapers apparently devoting himself entirely to the increased responsibilities of the Managing Directorship of the Times. It is assumed, therefore, that the properties will in future be conducted as separate entities.

TRAIN WRECKED

(Reuter's Service)

Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Sept. 2.—Two people were killed and several injured by the wrecking of a train bound from San Francisco while crossing a trestle.

CIVILISATION OF WEST INSECURE, HAGGARD AVERS

Hints That Japan May Try To Seize Australia

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 17.—Sir Rider Haggard is of the opinion that Western civilisation is by no means so secure as many Westerners believe.

"We have an idea, that the West is going on forever," he said, lecturing before the Norwich Rotary Club, "but can we be quite sure of that.

"Those who have studied and know the East; its enormous power of reproduction; its simple habits of life on the land, and its system of moralities which make every woman think it her duty to have children, know that it contains an enormous potential power which must one day break out.

"Whether it can be curbed I do not know, but I have grave doubts I shall never forget my friend, Theodore Roosevelt, saying when talking of Japan, 'Look out for Australia; it will be the first place to go.'

"If once Japan secures the control of China the outlook for the Western world will be very cloudy."

The speaker said he thought our existing civilisation in the end probably would go the way of other civilisations that had preceded it.

"Who would have thought a dozen years ago," he asked, "that there would be such horrors in the world as we have recently seen in Russia? Even in Ireland it has been revealed that the savage is uncommonly near the surface of civilised man, and so always it will be."

Cotton Experiment Station In Egypt Is Success, Report

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, August 5.—Steady progress is being made in the establishment of the Niger River Valley cotton experiment station, located in West Africa. The work is being done under the auspices of the French colonial authorities of Occidental Africa, who have selected Dr. Herbert H. Forbe, former dean of the College of Agriculture of Arizona, to report on the proposed irrigation project.

The French Consortium Committee has allotted the money for the station, and definite installations will be begun as soon as the credits are in hand.

Cotton seed and a selection of cotton plants have been sent to the station from the United States and Egypt. Cultivated lands in the vicinity of Kulikoro and El-Ouabadji, on the Niger about Timbuktu and bordering on French Senegal, are to be used for the experimental work. The first cultures will give returns during the winter of 1922-23. These will be used to secure a sufficient stock of pure cotton seed for the 1923-24 season.

The irrigation work contemplates ultimately an irrigation dam similar to the Assouan dam on the Nile. Temporary pumping stations to care for the 1923-24 crop already have been installed. Every means of preventing cotton plant diseases and worm invasions will be adopted.

Illinois Professor Photographs Sound

(Reuter's Service)

Urbana, Ill., July 31.—Prof. Joseph T. Tykociner of the University of Illinois, after ten years' work, has constructed a machine which not only photographs the usual moving picture as seen on the screen but at the same time and on the same film photographs sound, it was announced by the University today. So far have the experiments gone that the ring of a bell, the slam of a door, and the human voice are reproduced in the laboratory tests, it was stated.

With the patenting of this machine, the university has obtained the second of its patents on apparatus fundamental in the art of talking motion pictures. Six months ago that institution announced that another of its staff, Professor Jakob Kunz, had perfected a selenium cell which, unlike its predecessors, it was stated, did not show any fatigue through use. This cell is used for photographing sounds.

Chronic Diarrhoea.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you.

Sold everywhere

-:- Pet Peeves -:-

THE CINEMA ORATORS

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Sir: Walk into any cinema in town. Sit next to one of those who take it into their heads to inform those round them of the titles and wordings of the films by reading aloud, and you'll not wonder at my telling you that my pet peeve is having to listen to one of these public nuisances. Yours,

H. KEYHN.

Sept. 1, 1922.

WIGS AND BALD SPOTS

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir: You ask me what my "pet peeve" is. Well, there are a number of them, but principally I must say that what I dislike is to see a bald headed man who tries to cover the bald spot by pulling a hair or two over it in the hopes that it won't be so conspicuous. Why does he not wear a wig? Surely if false teeth are so common nowadays, why not false hair?

Re. the individual who wrote about "Grandmothers bobbing their hair," well, it seems to me better to have hair to bob than none at all. I am, etc.

BOBBED AND THIRTY.

A CHINESE HABIT

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir: The opportunity has come at last, when I can vent my pet peeve: one which has grown with me since the days of my childhood, for I was born in this wonderful country!

Walking is a healthful exercise, but I am so in terror of reckless, careless Chinese expectorators that I seldom indulge in this, my favorite exercise.

14 YEAR OLD GIRL.

Sept. 2, 1922.

THE BLAND SPITTER

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir: I would like to take a few seconds of your valuable time to let you know that I have a pet peeve. I inherited it today while on a tram car, and here it is. I sat opposite a gay Chinese lothario, who at intervals of about ten seconds would expectorate till the floor looked as if part of Soochow Creek had been deposited there. I endured it for about five minutes, then pointing to the "Don't spit on the floor" sign, I said, "see that?" He grinned, and said, "No Savvy English," so I pointed to a sign in his own language but was informed that it read, "Beware of pickpockets." I could have choked him. What would you have done? Yours,

"SLIGHTLY PEEVED."

HER ONLY PEEVE

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir: The very instant that I saw that your noted paper was asking all the citizens in Shanghai to inform you of their pet peeves, I, as one of the addressed, began ransacking my brains to find one. Unfortunately I could neither find a single peeve towards this dear old Shanghai, my sweet home, my loyal friends, my taipan, my faithful amahs and boys, nor your interesting news. Undoubtedly, what a good-natured person you will think I am, without any peeve except that I haven't one and so have no chance to win the prize.

"SWEET TEMPERED."

THAT PARK REGULATION

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Sir: I have a peeve, but it's not mine only; it's the peeve of every Chinese in Shanghai. I call attention to the regulation officially posted outside the gates of the Public Gardens and Hongkew Park. One of the articles in the regulation runs something like this: "Chinese and dogs are not allowed within." How can we Chinese stand for this? Brethren, help me to pull down that regulation with the almighty force of the public opinion.

Q. E. L.

A PESSIMIST'S PEEVES

Pet Peeves Editor, The China Press

Dear Sir: Your call, in the paper, for "Pet Peeves" affords me a good opportunity to tell the world what is sore in my heart. I am a student—a student with much trouble in my brain! Though I have graduated from Middle-School, I look forward on my College journey with dread, feeling as if I were on board Hispaniola, bound for Treasure Island, but surrounded by a gang of buccaneers! Alas, poor Jim Hawkins!

Nearly every midde-school graduate has some questions—not those in Geometry or Trigonometry—unsolved, the first question concerning "College Entrance." Mine? Yes, and in addition to this, I have two more. "My Marriage" and "My Country and the World!"

About three weeks ago, I attended the entrance examination of a well known university in Northern China, which, up to date, still hasn't announced the names of the successful boys. I conclude I have failed, for the difficulty in getting to be admitted lies in the fact that only tens are chosen from hundreds. There are battles between warlords in the neighborhood of the university; even if I should be fortunate enough as to be admitted, how could I study there! Then go to America? Well—but something prevents me.

Not most students are so sorry as I. Some entered A. I. Super-Universities, spending their happy afternoon in chiming together: "Double! Outside! Referee!" Some, still remaining in their old classroom, draw a comic figure on the blackboard.

As I am against early marriage, I have kept my purpose of not to marry when I am a student. Alas! The present society of China is still under the yoke of old traditions. Parents and brokers are trying to engage the boys of their family to some girls, and vice versa, in their own opinion, without regarding whether they bore each other, while there are "Marriage Brokers," so called, who are but common people happening to see, or know, a young bachelor and a young maid, then doing the best to make them spouses by dealing secretly with their families. Will the couple thus formed always be happy, when they haven't before even imagined each other in dreams! Such match-makers, after they have been satisfied, will go a step further to induce these husbands to keep company with women of the town.

Dear Editor, don't feel strange at this: did you ever go to a restaurant on Foochow Road, etc., and observe the many men, old and young, with singing girls beside them—their consciences having sunk from their hearts into their shoes.

I have no sweetheart, and I have also determined not to be trapped by that kind of gentlemen. Get away, "brokers!"

The political and social conditions are still corrupt. Militarists, monarchists, bandits, Bolsheviks, corrupters—they have put the child of "Democracy in Peace and Order" in irons. The government officials and big soldiers are packing money into their own pockets to buy ten-pounders and concubines. Now, "bankrupt!" pops the finance gun. The Tuchuns still want money; the powers say that China should be governed by them all! Why are the foreign capitalists so polite as to lend money to our vampires, and then ruin us!

Turn to the world. Extreme policies prevail everywhere. Japan and Russia are pretty examples. Save China? After all, I am hopeless. I will, if possible, mount a flying machine and drop myself into the Yellow Sea! I am, yours sincerely,

"PESSIMISTIC STUDENT."

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1922.

Reparations Ruling Regarded As Direct Warning To Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

effort at conciliation of the much varying views is still necessary while it remains to be seen how Germany will accept the solution.

VIEWS IN BERLIN

Berlin, September 1.—With the exception of the newspapers of the extreme Right, which declare that the Reparations Commission's decision is not acceptable, the press is generally relieved that time has been gained and that the situation is somewhat alleviated though the extent of the alleviation and Germany's acceptance depend upon the guarantees demanded by Belgium.

It is announced that owing to the serious political situation and the outbreak of food troubles, Herr Richter, the Prefect of Police in Berlin, has cancelled his visit to the International Congress of Police Chiefs at New York.

REPORT CONFORMED

Paris, September 1.—The press statement that another conference is likely has been confirmed by an announcement issued after a Cabinet council, presided over by President Millerand, today at which M. Poincare explained the foreign situation.

The Cabinet agreed that as a moratorium had not been accorded to Germany it could only take cognisance of the decision of the Reparations Commission.

The Cabinet decided to reserve liberty of action as regards the forthcoming German payments until the conditions imposed were carried out, as Belgium, who was entitled to receive the whole of the payments, had not merely accepted but had proposed the scheme adopted by the Commission.

The Cabinet, however, decided to insist on a meeting as soon as possible of a conference of all the Allies to consider the whole question of inter-Allied debts and reparations.

REVIEWS ACTION

Paris, August 31.—The Commission unanimously adopted the Belgian resolution postponing discussion of the moratorium demand until the Commission had completed its scheme for the radical reform of German finances but, in order to give time for preparation and execution of these measures, authorising Germany to pay the instalments due to the end of 1922 in six-month Treasury bills backed by agreed guarantees or, failing an agreement regarding these guarantees, by a deposit of gold in a foreign bank acceptable to Belgium, to whom this payment is assigned.

The resolution refers to the fact that Germany has lost all her credit at home and abroad and the mark has fallen to 3-1000 of its value. It specifies that the reform scheme shall provide for the balancing of the budget, monetary reform, the issue of internal and external loans with a view to consolidating the financial situation and also for a reduction of Germany's external obligations if the Governments represented on the Commission previously consent.

The Commission has written to the German Government communicating its decision relative to the moratorium demand, adding that, as at present it considers it inopportune to pronounce upon the German proposals for assuring strict execution of coal and timber deliveries, the Commission reserves the right to demand the enforcement of similar arrangements, if in future such deliveries are not satisfactorily executed.

China's Envoy To Attend Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—Mr. Leunox Simpson has left for Changchun on behalf of the Chinese Government.

It appears likely that China will be asked to participate but the Government appears desirous to keep out of the Conference as far as possible, as most of the questions affecting her have already been dealt with by treaties.

KWANTUNG GOVERNOR

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—A foreign telegram from Canton reports that the Provincial Assembly has appointed Mr. Chan Chik-yue Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

CAPTORS FREED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—A letter from Kaifeng reports that the three Japanese women whom the outlaws seized at Shanchow have been liberated. One was detained 24 hours. The foreign railway employees are believed to be still in captivity.

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Conveniently located at the center of the downtown district, the A.O.B.C. is always ready to furnish you with a friendly, personal banking service designed to meet completely any of your financial needs.
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ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS
INCORPORATED

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OUR GREAT AUTUMN SALE

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH

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FOR BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WING ON Co. (SHANGHAI) Ltd.

SALADS GARDEN TO BE FEATURE OF FLOWER SHOP

The British Flower Shop, which on the first of the month became a privately operated concern, after a highly creditable career in behalf of war and charitable funds, is making a special appeal to the Shanghai public with several innovations.

A "salads" garden is to be one department which should strike a singularly appealing note with local householders. Lettuces, cress, spring onions, tomatoes, strawberries, etc., will be grown under strictly sanitary conditions and under foreign supervision, it is announced.

Cut and growing flowers and floral decorations will still occupy the chief attention of the company and in addition, with the services of a fully qualified landscape gardener available it will be possible for residents to have artistic gardens laid out.

May Close Down Chapei Electric And Water Works

The Provincial Government has issued an order for closing down the Chapei Electric and Water Works Corporation, recently organised by merchants of that district. The order states that the company failed to comply with the corporation law which requires that all private concerns be registered with the local authorities and cites the law which enjoins that all private electric power plants undertaking to furnish electric supplies to any district must secure the requisite franchise from the Ministry of Communications.

Agriculture Chief Not Radical, He Says

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—Mr. Tu Hsin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has issued a statement to the effect that while it is true that he is historically a member of the Kuomingtang which has officially ceased to exist, he has no connection with the extremists of that party, who constitute the Kehmingtang or revolutionary party and whose fundamental policy is to obey Dr. Sun Yat-sen unconditionally. He is not a member of the Changhsiehhuai party. He came to Peking with the object of aiding reunification without consulting the Southern leaders and he is really independent. His policy is that political parties should forgive, forget, unite and do something for their country. Since coming to Peking he has abolished lotteries, which he considers a national evil, and in future he will not hesitate to take similar action whenever the interests of the people are at stake.

Mr. Souter Gives 40 Good Dollars

(Continued from Page 1)

way to Tsinanfu, in Shantung where he planned to establish a tuberculosis hospital.

Mr. Souter said his caller then told of a particularly unfortunate occurence, saying that on arriving in Shanghai he had discovered that he had lost his wallet containing a large sum of money together with his passport and other papers. Mr. Souter explained that he was so sympathetic he readily responded to the request for a loan of $25 and a day or so later when the visitor called again he advanced a further $15.

Mr. Souter first discovered that his visitor had not been stopping at the Bickerton hotel, as had been explained and when he carried inquiries to the police he learned that he had been victimised. Questioned, Grimble admitted the charges Mr. Souter made against him.

In connection with the other charge Mr. Akehurst said Grimble had received from him a check for $100 in payment for two stones which Grimble represented as genuine alexandrites, saying he had received them from the British Consul at Harbin. Mr. Serge Richterman, a Nanking Road jeweler, who was called as a witness, testified that the two stones in question were an 'excellent German glass.' He added that a flood of spurious Ural stones had been let loose in the Far East having been manufactured in German laboratories. Detective Sergt. Tinkler who was called to testify told of the complaints made and of the issuance of the warrant for Grimble's arrest.

As a number of additional witnesses are to be called to testify the hearing was adjourned and will be resumed tomorrow.

A Good Suggestion.

Try Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

Sold everywhere

MUTT & JEFF — Mutt Has To Have Some Pride — By Bud Fisher

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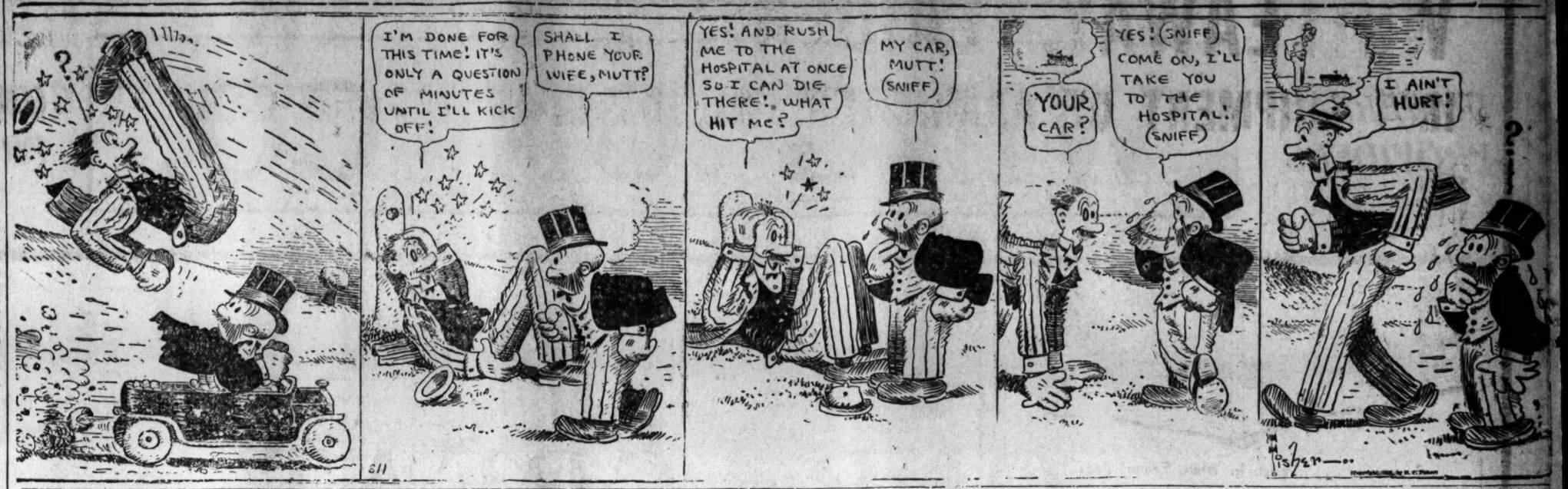
I'M DONE FOR THIS TIME! IT'S ONLY A QUESTION OF MINUTES UNTIL I'LL KICK OFF!
SHALL I PHONE YOUR WIFE, MUTT?
YES! AND RUSH ME TO THE HOSPITAL AT ONCE SO I CAN DIE THERE! WHAT HIT ME?
MY CAR, MUTT! (SNIFF)
YOUR CAR?
YES! (SNIFF) COME ON, I'LL TAKE YOU TO THE HOSPITAL! (SNIFF)
I AIN'T HURT!
Fisher

News Brevities

After an absence of two months, Kuan Chung, Magistrate of the Mixed Court, has resumed his bench.

* * *

Acting Premier Wang Chung-hui left the Union Medical Hospital, Peking, on Friday afternoon. He immediately called on President Li, declining to fill any office.

* * *

Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, who left for Peitaiho as a result of a squabble with the government teachers, resumed his office Friday.

* * *

The executive committee of the American University Club will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow afternoon at 12.15 o'clock at the American Returned Students' Club, P60 Nanking Road.

* * *

The Shanghai Branch of the Seamen's Union will be hosts at a tiffin to be held at the Great Eastern Hotel today in honor of local Chinese newspapermen.

* * *

The Chinese Journalists' Club will meet at tiffin today at the Ling Nan Lou Restaurant, Foochow Road.

* * *

On account of the late arrival of the Pacific Mail liner President Cleveland, the reception in honor of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford at the Union Club has been indefinitely postponed.

* * *

The Chinese Ratepayers Association has sent a telegram to the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, asking for a grant of funds to begin work on the dredging of the Soochow Creek. While recognising the urgent nature of the work, the Association declares that if the dredging is done by foreigners, China's sovereign rights will be impaired.

* * *

Dr. Lacey Stites, professor in the Union University at Foochow, arrived from Kuling Friday and will remain in Shanghai a few days before going on to Foochow.

* * *

Mr. H. Sandor and Mr. W. A. Howell of the American-Oriental Bank of Szechuen, left Friday for Chungking. Mr. Sandor was aboard the Alice Dollar when that ship was fired on by soldiers coming through the Gorges a short time ago.

* * *

The marriage is announced of Captain Rhys Llewellyn Jones, M. C., of Shanghai, to Miss Iris Doreen Assheton Smith of Calcutta at Shayetmo, Burma, on July 26.

* * *

Mr. John A. Dewar of the well known firm of Scotch whisky distillers has arrived in Shanghai on a jaunt around the world. He was entertained at Manila on Occupation Day. From Shanghai he will go to Japan and then back to England via Canada.

* * *

Mr. Carl Hildebrand of the Asia Development Company has returned from a vacation trip at Kuling and is a guest at the Palace Hotel.

* * *

A conference of delegates of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country will be held in Hankow on October 10. Invitations to the conference were issued on behalf of the conference. Last year, the conference was held here.

* * *

Among the arrivals on the President Cleveland, now aground on the Tungsha Spit, expected in this morning is Miss Beatrice M. Fifield, daughter of Mrs. Roger I. Clapp, who is coming on her first visit to the Orient.

* * *

The New England section of the American Woman's Club will hold a tea dansant at the Astor House on Thursday, September 21. Reservations for tables may be sent to Mrs. Roger I. Clapp by telephoning West 2545.

* * *

Rear-Admiral William W. Phelps, the new commander of the Yangtze patrol force of the United States Navy, was due to arrive in Hankow on the flagship Isabel Friday. After a brief stay in Hankow he was to go on to Ichang on an inspection trip.

* * *

The preacher at the morning service of the Community Church at the Columbia Country Club this morning at 11 o'clock will be Rev. J. E. Shoemaker of Ningpo.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Berry left on the s.s. Hangchow yesterday for Hongkong.

* * *

Mr. I. M. Podolsky, Shanghai manager of the Rosta News Agency, left last night for Peking for a conference with the head of the news agency there.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Blackwell have arrived in Shanghai from Hankow for a short visit pending their sailing for Hongkong on the President Cleveland.

* * *

Among passengers arriving from Darien on the Saikio Maru were Mr. N. L. Sparke, and Mr. A. G. Park, and Mr. R. Barentzen.

* * *

A Canton telegram states that Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, will come to Shanghai next week.

* * *

Mr. C. S. Peacock and Mr. C. F. Wolsiffer arrived by the Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo.

* * *

News received at the local Bureau of Foreign Affairs says that Commissioner C. F. Hsu will return to Shanghai on the 15th.

Among passengers arriving from Tientsin by the steamer Tungchow were Messrs. H. H. Fox, R. N. Macleod, Maitland, Wright and Newman.

* * *

Inspector T. P. Givens, of the C. I. D., Shanghai Municipal police, returned to Shanghai yesterday by the steamer Omi Maru, after a vacation spent in Japan.

CHINESE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION HAS NEW DIRECTORATE

New directors for the Chinese Bankers' Association at Shanghai were elected at a meeting held on Friday. They will hold office for two years. The board will now consist of Mr. Shen Chu-hsu, chairman; Mr. Y. B. Sun, Chung Foo Union Bank; Mr. Sung Han-hang, Bank of China; Mr. Y. M. Chien, Bank of Communications; Mr. Li Ming, Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.; Mr. S. Y. Tien, Kincheng Banking Corporation; Mr. Ling Kanhou, Hsin Hwa Bank; Mr. F. S. Yih, Continental Bank of China and Mr. Y. F. Nieh of the Salt Industrial Bank.

U. S. Court Motion Calendar

September 4, 1922, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Company; motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

Cause No. 1828, Frank Waterhouse & Company's "Pacific Ports" v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc., motion for judgment by default. Davies & Bryan; Rodger & Haskell.

Cause No. 1829, Chen Van Chee v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default. Davies & Bryan; Rodger & Haskell.

Cause No. 1544, Emil Sigmund Fischer v. Charles Stone; motion to set. Williams, Franklin & Faison; Davies & Bryan.

Cause No. 1773, H. E. Railton & Co. Ltd., v. Sonn Bros. Import & Export Co. Inc.; motion to set. Davies & Bryan; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1840, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock and Produce Exchange, Inc.; motion for hearing intervention. E. Brault; Rodger & Haskell; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Insurance Co. et al.; on petition of intervention. Williams, Franklin & Faison; H. A. Wiley; Davies & Bryan.

QUAKE IN FORMOSA

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, September 2.—There was a severe earthquake at 3.16 this morning at Taihoku, Formosa. Considerable damage is reported and loss of life is feared. There are no particulars available.

Do Not Envy a Beautiful Head of Hair!

Nature Intended That You Should Have a Healthy Growth of Lustrous Hair.

If neglect or scalp disorders have brought about falling hair or loss of color, you need not suffer longer, for

'GERMOL' FOR THE HAIR

will restore the faded color and stimulate the roots so that you will have a healthy and beautiful head of hair. 'GERMOL' cures dandruff, allays scalp irritation and prevents scurf. 'GERMOL' is science's aid to nature that permits you to have a healthy head of soft and silky hair, regardless of your age. In every clime, 'GERMOL' is bringing hair health. A wonderful relief in hot weather. Your chemist carries it.

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

"MOUTRIE" is synonomous with something apart from the ordinary, and means dependability, and your purchase guaranteed.

Is there a port in China without a MOUTRIE PIANO??

There is a reason for it, obviously THE BEST in China.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

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SOLE IMPORTERS

FRAZAR & Co.,

1-B JINKEE ROAD

Orders will be promptly dealt with.

Tel. Cent. 98

Ask for Glover's when you need Dog Medicines at good stores everywhere

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PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

NEW ARRIVALS

Mavis, Mary Garden and Pompeian Talcum. Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder. Mead's Dextri Maltose No. 1, 2 and 3. Pluto Water Concentrated. Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE EAGLE DRUG COMPANY, INC.

Virginia tobacco is best for cigarettes

Unlike most other tobaccos, Virginia is fine in texture and golden yellow in colour. The tender, delicate Virginia leaf is never rank or heavy but always cool and mellow and fragrant. Tobacco men say it is the best cigarette tobacco in the world.

Old Mill Cigarettes are made of high grade Virginia tobacco and nothing else. That's why they taste so good.

Try them today.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO., U.S.A. Manufacturers

Also obtainable in vacuum sealed tins of 50 cigarettes.

OLD MILL CIGARETTES

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

FIRST SHIPMENT OF AXMINSTER, WILTON & MIRZAPORE CARPETS NOW SHOWING

Simmons' Latest Design In White Enamel Beds

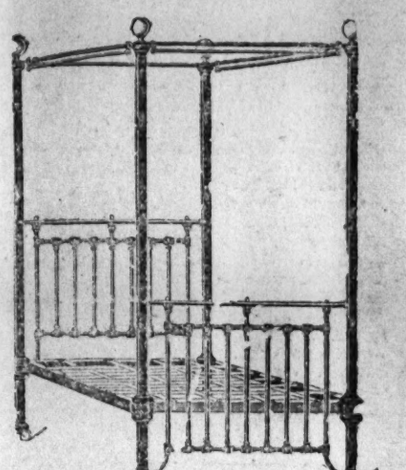
In plain white with square pillars and flat filling neat and practical. Exact to illustration.

Size 3 ft.	With Spring	... ...	$89.50 each
,, 3 ft. 6	,,	... ...	95.00 ,,
,, 4 ft.	Without ,,	... ...	77.50 ,,
,, 4 ft. 6	,, ,,	... ...	79.50 ,,

Simmon's Manufacture American Baby Cot

Made of electrically welded steel throughout with a palent galvanized rustless spring which will withstand the damp almosphere of Shanghai. Size 5ft x 3ft.

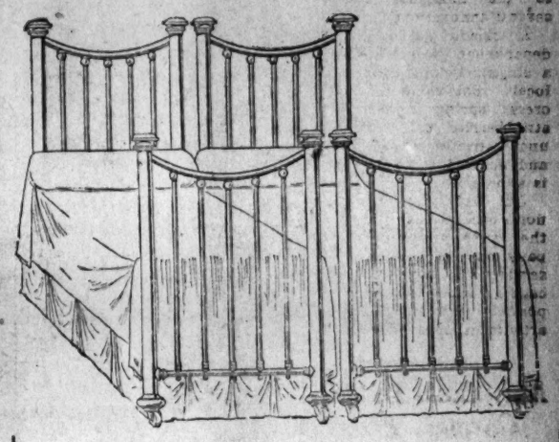
Price **$65.00.**



Four Post Brass Bedsteads.

Similar to illustration, with varying degrees of ornamentation. Size 6-ft. 6" by 5-ft ... $195.00, 275.00, 325.00 360.00, 365.00 and 450 00

Ditto in Black steel $115.00 & 145.00



Simmon's Twin Beds

Brass Beds with square tubing with Concave curved head and foot all points st ongly welded so will not rattle or come apart.

Size 6'-6" x 3'-6" **$135.00 each**

LINOLEUMS

We have the finest and most comprchensive stock in town including a range of 3 colours in tiled designs for bathroom and plain colours of brown and green.

Price **$2.75** per sq. yard

12 x 9 **Wilton Square.** Dark red ground with fawn centre ... $195.00
12 x 9 **Wilton Square.** Saxe ground saxe and fawn design ... $175.00
12 x 9 **Wilton Square.** Red ground fancy centre and border ... $199.00
12 x 9 **Axminster.** Red ground, red and brown design and border $189.00

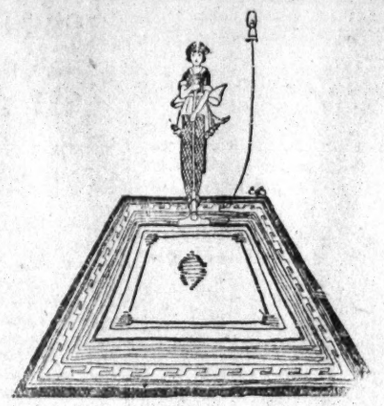
MIRZAPORE RUGS

Indian made in a variety of designs 6 ft x 3 ft. Red and blue all over oriental design $25.50

6 ft. x 3 ft. Fawn Red and Blue design $25.50

6 ft. x 3 ft. Red and Green fancy all over design ..... $ 9 50

5 ft. x 2 ft. Fawn and Green all over design $9.50



Sundour Fadeless Rugs

In a variety of patterns and shades blended in a combination of artistic design 4ft x 2ft $12 50 4½' x 2¼' $16.50

Reversible Bedside Rugs

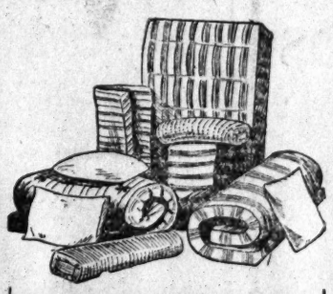
In a range of colours 54x18 $12.50 each

12x9	Shirley square. Brown border saxe center	*$195.00*
12x9	Wilton square with allover design in saxe	*$149.00*
12x9	Wilton square with allover design in Rose	*$199.00*
12x9	Velvet tile in Brown and fawn with border	*$138.00*
12x9	Axminster in V. Rose and saxe floral design	*$189.00*
11-9x3-10	Merzapore Saxe and allover design	*$139.5000*

SIMMON'S WHITE COTS

Made of steel throughout with brass ornamentation, Filled with patent damp resisting spring.

Size 4½ ft. x 2½ ft. ... **$39.50**
Size 5 ft. x 3 ft. ... **$47.50**



Made of good quality cotton ticken filled with cleaned kapoc.

Mattress	Kapoc-fille
4 Ft. x 2 Feet	*$6 25*
4½" x 2½ ,,	*11.75*
5" x 3 ,,	*15.00*
5½" x 3 ,,	*21.75*
6½" x 3 ,,	*24.25*
6½" x 3½ ,,	*28.00*
6½" x 4 ,,	*30 50*
6½" x 4½ ,,	*34 25*
6½" x 5 ,,	*40.00*

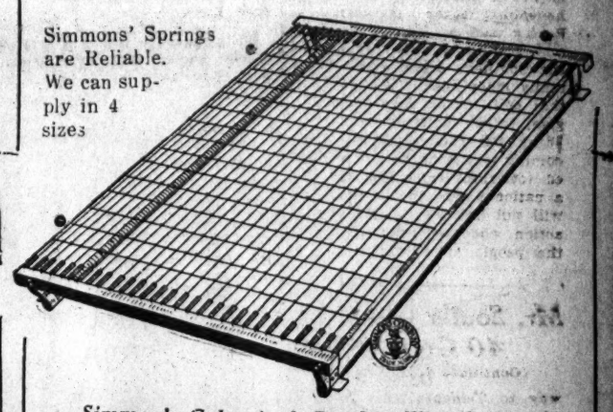
All Our Bedding is made on the Premises by Experienced men under Expert Supervision

MATTRESS PADS

Made in England of superiour quality thick natural color felt. complete with tapes. All edges strongly bound.

sizes	3 ft.	... $2.95
,,	3 ft. 6	.... 3.25
,,	4 ft.	.. 3 50
,,	4 ft. 6	.... 4.25
,,	5 ft.	.... 5.50

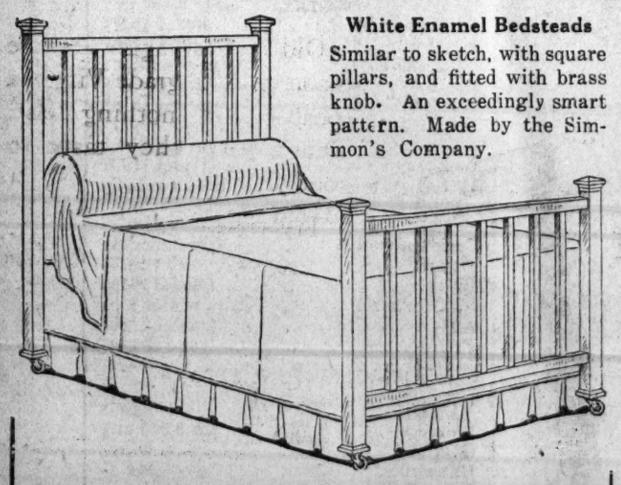
Simmons' Springs are Reliable. We can supply in 4 sizes



Simmon's Galvanized Rustless Wire Springs

Specially manufactured to resist damp and variable climates. Complete with anti-sagging side springs.

6-ft. 6-ins.	by 3-ft.	..... $22.50
,, ,,	,, 3-ft. 6-ins.	..... 25.00
,, ,,	,, 4-ft.	.... 26.50
,, ,,	,, 5-ft.	..... 33 00



White Enamel Bedsteads

Similar to sketch, with square pillars, and fitted with brass knob. An exceedingly smart pattern. Made by the Simmon's Company.

3 ft. size complete with spring	Price	$72.50
3 ft. 6 ins. ,, ,, ,,	,,	$75.00
4 ft. ,, Without Simmon's spring	,,	$52.50
4 ft. size Simmon's Springs	,,	$26.50

Pillows

Covered striped ticken, filled cleaned Kapre Size 29 ft x 18 inch.

$3.50

WHITE ENAMEL BEDS

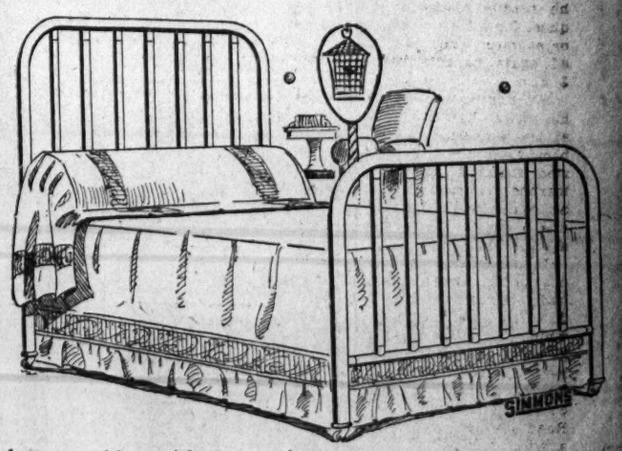
One of the smartest American designs with square pillars in plain White.

3 ft size with Spring	Price	$75.00
3 ft 6 ins. ,, ,,	,,	$82.50
4 ft without ,,	,,	$67.50
5 ft ,, ,,	,,	$72.50

Pillows

Covered striped cotton ticken filled purified English horsehair

$5.00 each



Plain white, without any brass ornamentation. A heavy finished bed with 2 inch pillars, in pure white enamel. Made of best quality steel.

3 ft.	size fitted with Simmon's spring	Price $59.50
3 ft. 6 ins.	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, $62.50
4 ft.	,, without ,, ,,	,, $52.50
4 ft. 6 ins.	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, $55.00
5 ft.	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, $59.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Typhoon And Floods Bring Death And Destruction To District In Chekiang

Over Thousand Killed While Wide Area Is Transformed Into Barren Waste

Reports of the recent terrible disaster at Swatow, where the typhoon brought death to thousands and wrought terrific damage to property, have tended to eclipse another grave calamity which the succession of storms experienced in August caused even nearer to Shanghai. The district in question lies to the South of Hangchow in the neighboring province of Chekiang and, according to a letter received by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday from Mr. C. L. Wu, of the Chekiang Institute of Technology, it is now an area of extreme desolation, with more than a thousand dead, thousands of acres of land rendered infertile and tens of thousands of people facing starvation.

The letter follows:

"Chuchi has never, at least within the knowledge of any living man, suffered any flood more disastrous than that just experienced. Within a fortnight during the month of August the district has been thrice deluged by torrential rains which accompanied sweeping typhoons.

"When the dark clouds first began to gather in the afternoon of August 6 the hearts of the farmers were filled with joy as they hailed the long expected and badly needed rain. Their joy was of short duration. The rain, instead of exercising any restoring influence upon the sun-scorched and dying Indian corn and rice, trasformed the country into a far-flung sea of destruction and misery, bringing the capping calamity to an already suffering populace.

"During the night of August 6 the rain poured so heavily and the wind blew so hard that sleep was impossible and the writer, who had gone back to his native place to spend his vacation, expected momentarily that the roof and walls of the house would crash in upon him.

"When the day broke loud crashes began to be heard and tiles, logs, bits of lumber and furniture of all descriptions could be seen flying through the air like distracted and monstrous birds. The adjacent rice fields, it was seen, had been transformed into wide rivers overnight. Trees were uprooted. The mountain sides were laced with cataracts. The roads were either deeply submerged or washed away. All the Indian corn had been beaten flat or swept clear of the fields. The populace was stupefied.

"As the weather calmed more grievous news began to trickle in. In our neighboring villages many buildings had suffered, walls crumbling, roofs blown off, in some cases the entire structure being carried away by wind and flood, and many had perished in the water or beneath the falling walls. Most of the bridges had been carried away and communications between the villages were extremely difficult or impossible.

"In a great many fields every particle of the alluvial soil had been swept away and only the barren rocky beds remained, while in other places the ground was buried deep under deposits of stones and sand brought down from the hillsides. Fully 60 percent of the fields were thus rendered unfit for cultivation for years to come.

"Such was the havoc wrought to my home village and its immediate vicinity and my village is located so near the summit of the highest mountain in the district that it escaped the damage due to accumulated water.

"On the lower levels, as the water from the mountains—not only those within the boundary of Chuchi, but in the districts of Tunkyoung, Neehu and Pukiang as well—increased in volume and was hurled forward in veritable 'hill-streams' by the hurricane, nothing but death and desolation was left in its wake. The water came with such suddenness and fury that there was no way of checking it and no opportunity to escape and in hundreds of homes men and women, young and old, were trapped without a chance for their lives.

"The appalling disaster which befell the town of Kaiding, located about 20 miles from my home, is illustrative of the terrific damage done to the villages along the various watercourses. Every shop in the town was washed away and not a single residence remained intact. With the carrying away of the temple by the flood over 100 men lost their lives. They were mostly countrymen who had been seeking work in the fields about Kaiding. Similar tragedies occurred in many other places, where only a mass of wreckage and a litter of dead bodies remained to mark the spot. The number of coffins on hand was so insignificantly small compared with the number of the dead that hundreds had to be ordered from Hangchow and other cities, while many bodies were buried in gunny bags or mattresses. Dead bodies dashed ashore along the streams or buried in the sands are still to be found here and there and the stench is causing no little worry in some parts of the district, where epidemics are feared.

"Although the exact number of dead cannot be ascertained at present more than one thousand bodies have already been recovered and given burial.

"Such was the ruin wrought to the mountainous parts of the district, particularly Little East Chuchi and South Chuchi, but the people of the low lying districts suffered no less. The deluge as it happened came to Chuchi on the same day as the semi-monthly high tide and the water either flowed over or broke through the dykes and dams, converting thousands of acres of fertile fields into a great lake and turning the Autumn crops into a complete loss.

"To make the work of destruction even more complete fierce floods again swept over Chuchi on August 13, and still again on August 20. Even now the rice fields in many parts of the district are deep under water, where the rice is rapidly decaying. Scores of villages have been ruined, thousands killed and many more are homeless and destitute, while the fields have been made infertile and may not be cultivated for a long time to come. Estimates on the property loss have been placed as high as Tls. 20,000,000.

"A general unrest is already making itself felt over the greater part of the devastated area and it is feared that unless adequate aid reaches the people before very long there may be a reign of banditry and robbery, for hunger is beginning to press the victims.

"A flood relief society has been organised in Hangchow with T. K. Tsiang, former governor of Chekiang, as preisdent. The society is now making a comprehensive and thorough investigation into the conditions in the district and is endeavoring to do what is possible to minimise the sufferings of the destitute. It is hoped that outside relief in the way of funds and food may be forthcoming when the outside world comes to a realisation of the extent of the disaster and the great number of persons facing such dire need."

H. M. Gorton Dies On Empress Of Australia

Word was received here yesterday that Mr. H. M. Gorton, well known Shanghai insurance man had died suddenly aboard the steamer Empress of Australia while the liner was on its way from Kobe to Yokohama. Reports received failed to set forth the exact cause of Mr. Gorton's death.

Mr. Gorton left Shanghai on the Empress of Australia on August 28 intending to join his wife in Japan where she has been spending the summer and he had planned to return with her on the Empress of Canada, due here on September 9. The Empress of Australia, it is believed, arrived in Yokohama yesterday and it is understood that Mr. Gorton's remains will be brought back to Shanghai on the Empress of Canada.

Mr. Gorton was Manager of the National Insurance Company of Copenhagen and he has been a resident of Shanghai for a period of years.

Russians Arrested On Assault Charge

A charge of assault was preferred against two Russians, Julius Kelowsky and Gregory Tuevrol, by Mr. E. Innes, 7 Jukong Road, at the Mixed Court yesterday.

The two men were arrested on North Szechuen Road early yesterday morning and the police alleged that they jumped on Innes, striking him several times, following a quarrel. The case was remanded by Japanese Assessor Tanaka and Magistrate Tsang for a hearing before the Senior Consul's Assessor and will come up next Friday.

LEAGUE DELAYS

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, September 2.—The Council of the League of Nations today discussed the Austrian urgency resolution but referred the matter to the Financial Commission to suggest measures of alleviation.

Turks Kill Americans In Secret, Says Investigator

After Three Years In The Interior, He Thinks U.S. Doesn't Realise Conditions—Believes New York Girl's Death A Murder

London, July 7.—(Associated Press).—Americans are being murdered secretly by the Turks in Asia Minor and reports are then circulated that they died of typhus and other diseases, according to J. Herbert Knapp, civil engineer, of Los Angeles, who arrived in London today from Constantinople after three years in the Turkish interior.

Mr. Knapp went to Turkey principally to investigate the death at Diarbekr of his brother, George P. Knapp. The Turks had reported that he died suddenly of typhus. Mr. Knapp declares his own investigation, supported by affidavits on file with the American Consul at Bagdad, convinces him that his brother was shot.

"The Turks hated my brother," said Mr. Knapp, "because he knew too much about the massacre of Christians then in progress. It was generally reported he had died from poisoning after drinking a cup of Turkish coffee handed to him by a prominent Turkish official, but I am confident, from testimony given by those who lived near the scene of his death, that he was deliberately murdered.

"I believe also that Miss Annie Allen of Auburndale, Mass., Miss Charlotte Ely of Elmira, N. Y., and other Americans who died in Turkey recently met their deaths at the hands of the Turks, although in each case death was ascribed to natural causes."

Mr. Knapp recounted the story of Miss Allen who, he said, was sent to Kharput by the Near East Relief to investigate the causes for the expulsion of Major Yowell, Dr. Mark Ward and others, and who was often described as the "unofficial American Ambassador to Angora."

Miss Allen had learned enough in Kharput, continued Mr. Knapp, to satisfy her that the Greek deportees were being starved to death systematically and exposed to all kinds of maltreatment.

"The Turks laid their plans carefully," continued Mr. Knapp. "Every conceivable obstacle was placed in her way so that she couldn't reach Angora to tell her tale of Turkish excesses.

"After days and days of travel on horseback and suffering the most intense exposure, she perished from exhaustion and typhus soon after arriving at Sivas.

"I am a fairly representative American professional man. I am cool and dispassionate in my judgment, but I've come to know the Turk individually, and as a governing official, and he is absolutely ruthless in carrying out his fanatical religious hatred of infidels, as he calls Christians. I am certain the American Government does not realise the deplorable position of its citizens in Asia Minor."

Trouble In India Now Under Control

(Reuter's Service)

Amritsar, September 2.—Police cordons are surrounding the Sikh shrines in this neighborhood in order to prevent the approach of bands of Akali, a number of whom were slightly injured in the course of the disturbances which commenced on August 30. The situation is now under control.

The Government announces that it intends to frame legislation for better management of the Sikh shrines, in the meantime it will not tolerate encroachment on private property in charge of a priest at a shrine.

"Consider Me," Is Chang's Demand

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—General Chang Tso-lin has telegraphed the Central Government that he has received representations from the Provincial Assemblies of the three Eastern Provinces saying that the views of the people of Manchuria should be given due consideration in any agreement reached with the Soviet though the Moscow and Chita representatives at Peking

NEWSPAPERS QUIT

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, September 2.—The Allgemeine Zeitung and the Koelnisch Zeitung have been temporarily suspended, the latter for articles containing insults to the Allies.

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A full page ad could promise no more

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Twenty to the package

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"The Unexpurgated Diary of a Shanghai Baby."

By Elsie McCormick.

A third edition of this popular epic of home life in the Far East has recently been issued and a second edition of "Audacious Angles on China" is now in course of preparation. If you wish to give the family at home a few sidelights on living in the Far East, these two books will accomplish it more thoroughly and painlessly than dozens of letters.

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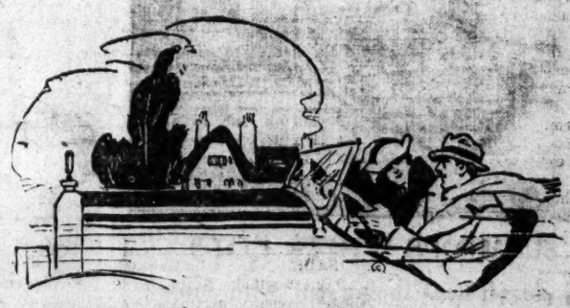

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Maxwell	5	,,	(model 1921)
Moon	5	,,	(run 6,500 m.)
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ROADSTERS

Scripps-Booth 6	,,	(latest model)
Dodge	,,	(model 1920)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1919)
Studebaker 4	,,	(with winter top)
Austin	,,	(model 1920)
Calcott	,,	(fine shape)

LIMOUSINES & SEDANS

Liberty	Limousine	(late model)
Dodge	,,	(run 3,800 m.)
Overland 90	,,	(special body)
Hupmobile	,,	(wirewheels)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Chandler	Sedan	(model 1921)
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Financial Control Dread Of Germans

BY CYRIL BROWN

Berlin, July 22.—The report of the Guarantees Committee has produced a somewhat peculiar situation in Germany, the Monarchist and Communist Parties and their organs declaring themselves decidedly opposed to agreeing to the conditions—though for different reasons. The Democrats, Centrists and Socialists so far remain silent or at least non-committal, and are trying to find excuses for the German Government's hasty assent.

The argument most generally used is that without acceptance of the Guarantees Committee's report there will be no moratorium and without a moratorium there can be no loan; without a loan, however, there will be no stabilisation of German currency and consequently no stabilisation of economic conditions.

In Government circles it was said yesterday that a foreign loan would turn the political reparation debt into an ordinary business debt, which fact is bound to neutralise any unpleasant effect caused by the financial control. Nevertheless, this financial control is dreaded, not only by the so-called capitalist press, but even Vorwarts remarks: "Thus, before any relief is granted the Guarantees Committee demands the right of sovereignty over the German people."

Chancellor Wirth yesterday in conversation with a number of the most prominent German bank magnates interpreted "the right of control" as giving the Entente only the right to demand information concerning German finances, but no right to interfere with them, which interpretation, however, seems to have been incapable of assuaging apprehensions of German finance and industry.

Though the German Government is taking good care to prevent premature publication of details of the French demands regarding supplies of household goods, furniture and like articles, to be supplied to the devastated districts in France, Dresden papers today publish a list of goods and articles Saxony alone will have to supply as follows:

Complete furniture for 140 sleeping rooms, 213 officers' dining rooms, 42 parlors, 117 lunch rooms and 32 other rooms besides 325 first-class kitchen outfits, over 1,000 chairs and tables, 460 clock, over 40,000 window curtains, several thousand meters barchent and bed linen, 2,000 lunch covers, 300 carpets, 4,200 woolen blankets, 300 beds for children and many other articles and furniture.

The various German parties have agreed among themselves to postpone the election of the new Federal President until January of next year, this despite the fact that President Ebert has repeatedly expressed the desire that his term should end. The Democratic Party believing it best for Germany's welfare that the present State continue so long as possible, even went so far as to prepare a bill for the next session of the Reichstag to prolong Herr Ebert's term for two years.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED. Capital amounting $3,000 to 5,000 against security and high interest. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To lease for five years or more a tract of three to five mow preferably in Hongkew. Reply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
51595 S 5

FOUND

FOUND, dog Fox terrier breed. Owner can communicate with Box No. 212, THE CHINA PRESS.
51581 S 5

Commercial Analyses

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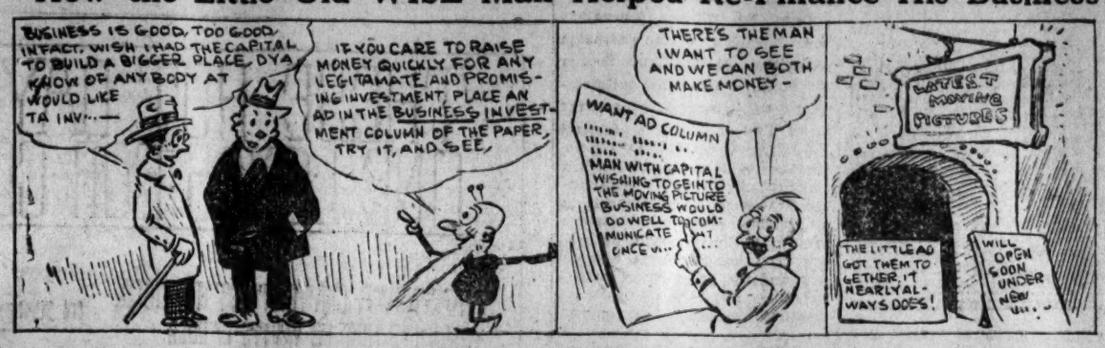
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IF YOU CARE TO RAISE MONEY QUICKLY FOR ANY LEGITAMATE AND PROMISING INVESTMENT, PLACE AN AD IN THE BUSINESS INVESTMENT COLUMN OF THE PAPER, TRY IT, AND SEE.
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WANTED 3-4 roomed house or self-contained flat with bathroom, kitchen, verandah and servants quarters. Western district or French Concession. Apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED four to six roomed house detached or semidetached, garden, garage, modern conveniences. French Concession or preferably beyond Bubbling Well. Address Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED to rent, from September 15, 4-5 roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, all modern conveniences, garden, garage, Western district or French Concession. Address Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
51612 S 9

HOUSE wanted, 3-6 rooms, fittings may be taken over at reasonable price. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.
51634 S 6

WANTED to rent from about October 1, completely furnished four to six room house, garden, garage, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
51558 S 3

WANTED by bachelor of quiet habits on October 1st small house or unfurnished flat with bathroom and kitchen in Central position or Hongkew. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.
51571 S 3

WANTED to rent six or seven roomed house preferably new, furnished or unfurnished. All modern conveniences, garage, garden. French Concession or Western district. Address L. H. Kalee Hotel.
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WANTED to rent 4 or 5 roomed house by Chinese couple, with all modern conveniences, garden, garage. Western district or French town, near tram preferred. Apply to Box 156, THE OHINA PRESS.
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YOUNG Lady Stenographer, competent, with several years office experience, is open for engagement Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERIENCED accountant (American) desires work during his spare time in the evening. Undertakes to establish set of books to suit your business. Reply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
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CANDY expert, having several years' experience in manufacturing, soft and hard sweetmeats at Sullivan's. Wishes similar position, outport no objection. Please communicate with Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERT American male stenographer desires position. Moderate salary. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.
51635 S 5

YOUNG foreigner just arrived from Japan, seeks employment. Office and sales experience. Willing to start in any position. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.
51585 S 3

EXPERIENCED stenographer (Chinese youth) with good command of English seeks immediate engagement. Good references. Minimum salary desired: $100. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.
51580 S 5

CAPABLE young man well recommended seeks employment. All round office and outdoor experience. Willing to accept any position. Remuneration no object. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.
51560 S 3

EXPERIENCED hardware and sundries salesman seeks immediate connection. Speaks Chinese, knows dealer market. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.
51501 S 5

PROFESSIONAL

LESSONS in mathematics given by foreign teacher for Chinese schools and private. Apply to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.
51634 S 6

ENGLISH ladies give lessons, English, shorthand, typewriting and music. Miss Ryan, 3A Wongkashaw Gardens. Tel. W. 2779.
51622

AH PAO, Chinese Masseuse massages patients, charges moderate. Patients may visit Ah Pao's house or she will visit their homes. 226 Szechuen Road, corner Ningpo Road, upstairs of Him Yick Bank. Tel. C. 3493.
51555

RUSSIAN lessons given by a young Russian lady-classes or private. Write "B. C." care of Harvey's Advertising Agency 9 Ezra Road.
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FRANCAISE, well recommended, experienced teacher gives special French conversation and grammar. Success guaranteed. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WELL educated Russian gentleman wishes to give lessons in Russian language. Address Box No. 195 THE CHINA PRESS.
5153

LADY (high school education and Trinity College Dublin). Gives lessons in English. Simple method Beginners receive special care Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
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YOUNG lady desires to give lessons in the Russian language. Please reply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.
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DANCING. Young lady gives lessons in modern ball-room dancing Highly trained by best teachers of Europe and America. Success guaranteed. Terms moderate Address Box No. 151, THE CHINA PRESS.
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USED CARS

SALE—Second- hand Overland, in excellent condition price Tls. 600 For inspection and details apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
51611 S 3

FORD, Chevrolet or similar second hand car wanted. State price 14, Robinson Road, Mr. Silop.
51577 S 3

USED cars for sale. 1 Chandler 7 seater in good order, 1 Allan five seater, 1 Dodge 2 seater a nice car in A. 1. order. Apply Tyre Service Station & Motor Co. Burlington Hotel Building. W. 2229.
51570 S 5

FOR SALE: The following used Cars: One 6-cylinder Scripps-Booth Roadster, recently painted and in good condition; One Chevrolet Touring Car in good condition, self-starter and electric lights Tls. 600.00; One 6-cylinder Roamer Touring Car in good condition. For particulars and demonstration apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD. Tel. West 1641.
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FOR SALE, Willys-Knight limousine 7 seater, very little used, special made body. Will accept Taels 2,300. Easily worth 1,000 more. Apply to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.
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OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED for immediate occupation showroom with 2 or 3 office-rooms and godown attached. State particulars and lowest rental to: Shantung Overseas Trading Co. Import Department, 53, Szechuen Road.
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WANTED at moderate rent 4 to 5 roomed house western quiet location, modern conveniences, detached house preferred, furniture will be taken over if convenient and price reasonable. Reply stating particulars and rental to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED: An English teacher with previous experience. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.
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YOUNG lady wanted for outside position. Must be well dressed. Experience not necessary. Steady and good money in commissions. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.
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WANTED: An experienced graduate civil engineer required for a large firm. A splendid opportunity for steady employment, willing to pay good salary for man having necessary qualifications. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.
51572 S 8

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOUR roomed flat, Central district, completely and newly furnished. Geyser, ceiling fan, telephone etc. Owner leaving for home. Accept Tls. 1,600, or best offer. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, well furnished flat with kitchen, bathroom and verandah. Also taxes, lights, water included. Low rental. Apply 36, Ward Road.
51596 S 20

TO RENT, one unfurnished flat of two large rooms, bathroom, kitchen and verandah. Occupation 10th September or later. Apply 62, Range Road.
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BARGAIN. Holder leaving for Home. A nice small corner house. Rent $25. Three rooms, kitchen and bath, double verandahs. For quick sale. Furniture, china, silver, linen and fixtures are valued at $750.00. Absolute bargain. Apply, 882 East Hanbury Road.
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TO LET, Bubbling Well district, well furnished comfortable flats with all modern conveniences and also single rooms. Full excellent board served privately. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.
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ONE large unfurnished flat, consisting of two large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, and one attic of two rooms, bath and kitchen. Mrs. Davis, 15 Markham Road.
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T. F. 32

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DESIRABLE SHOP to let, on Nanking Road near American Drug Co. Large frontage and good show windows. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
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OFFICES TO LET, One large, light and airy, front office room at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads, Moderate rent please apply to telephone C. 6740.
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OFFICES to let, ground floor, 14 and 16 Canton Road, all space ground floor No. 16 and half space No. 14, containing about 4,500 square feet, will let as a whole or will subdivide, rent reduced. Apply J. T. Hammond, 5 Jinkee Road.
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OFFICE SPACE for rent. Very desirable office space on Nanking Road in the center of business district. Available for occupancy at once. For further information apply to the Electric Equipment Company, 50 Nanking Road. Telephone C.-4757.
T. F. 42

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HOUSES TO LET

TO SUB LET. Nicely furnished seven room house near French Club. Five master bedrooms, three modern bath rooms, Garage, Rent Taels 163.00. Furniture and fixtures $4,000. Possession Oct. 1st. Phone Central 216 or West 2898.
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HOUSE to let. Three room house, with small kitchen and bath at 221 Avenue Foch, about $200 of fixtures and furniture. Rent $35.00. Cheap for quick Sale.
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TO BE LET, Big 5 storied foreign concrete building at the corner of Foochow and Hupeh Roads. Suitable for a big hotel or restaurant. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, by September 15, or October 1, furnished six-roomed house in French Concession, modern conveniences, garage, garden. Furniture to be taken over at reasonable price, or will consider renting same. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOUR roomed house to let, all modern conveniences, garage, in French Concession near tram. Rent Tls. 80. Immediate occupation. Apply Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
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HOUSE TO LET, 4 roomed house. Hannen Road off Range Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, 121 Szechuen Road, Telephone Central 1119.
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BARGAIN. Holder leaving for Home. A nice small corner house. Rent $25. Three rooms, kitchen and bath, double verandahs. For quick sale. Furniture, china, silver, linen and fixtures are valued at $750.00. Absolute bargain. Apply, 882 East Hanbury Road.
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TO LET, ground floor godown with good light, about 2,000 square feet in Central district at No. 1 Balfour Road, apply A. C. Patel & Co.
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LARGE nicely furnished front room with balcony etc. Moderat rent. Wayside district. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET, small room. 75.00 dollars. With board. 43, Boone Road.
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BOARDING house. Pension de famille. 375, Avenue Joffre. Phone: W. 404. Small and big rooms, with or without board.
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TO LET well furnished rooms with private bathroom, with board or without. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden.
51480 S 3

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well-furnished room with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or 'phone West 805
51464 S 5

TO LET, one large front room, with private bathroom and verandah. With or without board. Apply to 58, Range Road.
51442 S. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET. Suite of two unfurnished rooms, with kitchen, in French Concession close to Bund. Also one small single room. Moderate rental includes light, water, etc. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building.
51613

TO LET, one well furnished room, with or without board. Apply 20, Haskell Road.
51599 S 6

SINGLE and double rooms, private bathrooms 75.00 to 100.00 per month, with board, without board optional. 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
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MELBOURNE HOUSE, 12a, Quinsan Gardens. Well furnished, single and double rooms, every convenience, terms moderate.
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A beautiful sitting, bedroom, bath attached , 2 bachelors. Without board. One single room unfurnished. Address Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET unfurnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Also kitchen and dining room available. Absolutely private. M$30. monthly. Apply Federal Garage, Ave du Roi Albert 43.
51629 S 6

25 TONGSHAN ROAD—To let with full board, comfortably furnished rooms with all conveniences, use of telephone, large garden, quiet locality. Apply at above address or telephone East 460.
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"HOLLYWOOD" 301 Avenue Joffre. One single, one double room to let, verandah bath, large garden. Excellent food. Tel. W. 2437.
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BALCONY, bed, sitting-room, overlooking garden, private bath. British home. Telephone. Meals optional served privately. 3a, Wongkashaw Gardens.
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ROOMS TO LET

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14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET
With full board, large and small rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Under American supervision. Tel. North 482.

TO LET

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BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road.
TO LET: Suite of two large rooms and bath and large South room with verandah. One small room, now vacant. Phone West 883.
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ORIENTAL HOUSE,
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EXCHANGE AND MART

WHITE Cellular Shirting suitable for Summer and Tennis Shirts, 27 inches wide 30 yards long $11.00 per piece. Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd. 10 Nanking Road.
T. F. 36

FOR SALE. Ace motor cycle and side car. Perfect condition. Run only 1,400 miles. Fully equipped with all accessories. Owner will sell at best offer. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, a few face massage apparatus with various connections. Suitable for ladies use in the home. Volt 210. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, Twenty Bore Winchester repeater with fifty rounds of ammunition. Price $65. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE Beautiful new German made pianos just arrived. Excellent tone and made of all first class materials. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.
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T. F. 3

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FOR SALE. Pedigreed puppies, English white, tan-tipped, also Gordon setter, 2 months old. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.
51626 S 9

CANOE shape Victoria and Australian horse new harness and mafoo clothes for sale cheap. Owner leaving China. Address Box No. 222, THE CHINA PRESS.
51607 S 7

WANTED: young airedale, wire-haired fox terrier or police dog, also elegant horse, eventually pony, good lightweight, quiet but classy. Address DOG & HORSE, or Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE. A very handsome old English iron and copper hooded fire place. Imported Can be used with gas logs. Also a solid teak-wood carved mantle-piece. (Arts and Crafts made) with iron basket for fire. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE. Superb Engineers complete transit-absolutely new. Double verniers reading to 20" vertical circle to 30"-fixed stadia wire-gradienter-shifting center 3-4 inch. 20% off factory price. Open to inspection, 140, Bubbling Well Road.
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FOR SALE, two English hot-water chicken incubators, excellent machines for this country. Apply 801, Baikal Road.
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FOR SALE, Kodak 2C Junior. Practically new, $30.00. Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.
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FOR SALE, I. S. S. Bond 175151 year paid. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MAH-JONGG RULES: Original Copyrighted Rules in English "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorized) included. Price $0.50 per copy TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY, 83 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 1

FOR SALE—Beautiful mahogany dining-room set. Extension table seats twelve. Two arm chairs, and eight chairs. Sideboard and China closet. On view at No. 60, Jessfield Road. Tls. 1,000.00.
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APPLY TO BOX ____ THE CHINA PRESS

No Wonder The Peeves, Life Is A Struggle Here

(Continued from Page 1)

pass over her when the telephone rings and something tells her that it is another date, instead of the wrong number as it usually was at home. Nobody who has not suffered can know with what paroxyms of rage she bangs a box of Bianchi's candy on the floor and, collapsing on the sofa-pillows, weeps in fury for those happy days when she bought her own candy in a bag from the cross-eyed drug-store man on the corner. Sometimes she even endures the crowning agony of being proposed to, in which case she flings herself at the unfortunate man in such a violent rage that the momentum nearly knocks him over.

All women in the East, whether married or single, suffer intensely when they find that they can buy silk lingerie trimmed with handmade lace for the price of cheap lawn at home. A spasm of pain crosses every woman's face when she purchases an embroidered linen table-cloth with filet-lace insets and thinks of the cotton damask variety that she could have got at home for only twice the money. A real inundation of fury hits her when she gets a bill from her tailor and realises that he has charged eight dollars Mex. for making a dress, instead of the forty dollars demanded by any self-respecting modiste at home.

ALAS, THE POOR GOOFS

As for the men—have you ever noticed the excessive peevishness registered by a recent arrival from the States when somebody offers him a cocktail? Have you ever seen him gulp down his wrath and then stand with hand pitifully extended, as if to protest with one gesture against all the depths of misery into which he is being plunged? Have you realised how he must suffer when he is given champagne at a dinner-party and contrasts it with the synthetic wood alcohol with which he made merry at home? Surely, too, some kind soul should be willing to sympathise with the young man who thinks longingly of his Child's restaurant and his hall bedroom in New York, as he regretfully accepts three invitations for dinner-dances at the Country Club.

Yes, yes, yes, there are many legitimate causes for peevishness in China. Like the man who was so angry when his name appeared in the paper that he rushed out and bought six copies, most of us are so peeved by the Far East that we stay here until we are carried home on a shutter.

Correspondence

RELIGION AND HUMANITY

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I can understand Mr. H. K. M's letter and sympathise with his query, but it would be interesting to know what Mr. G. L. is writing about, Religion or Humanity; also from where he obtained his teaching. It is a hopeless muddle anyway.

With reference to Mr. H. K. M's. query, a half truth is worse than a whole lie and the worst enemy Humanity has is *fear*. The Devil knows this, and has told his half truth to Humanity all down the ages and held them thereby in fear, the fear of Death. The Devil's first lie to man was "thou shalt not surely die;" when events proved him a liar, he changed his time and persuaded man that after death he lives on indefinitely in another sphere, good or bad. This is the lie that has bound Humanity in the chains of fear. It is a fetish, partly the outcome of man's inherent sense of justice. Knowing not the whole truth, and convinced that some-how, some-when, wrongs done here will at last be righted, man accepts the fetish of an appearance before God, or several gods, after death. All the so-called heathen nations have had this fetish—Egyptians and Chinese perhaps first of all, and it comes into the Christian Religion from the blindnesses of the dark ages. It a fetish and a Devil's half lie.

I don't care a scrap for the socalled findings of "Spiritualism." There is no teaching in the Revealed Religion of Christianity which even suggests that the natural man, Mr. G. L's. "not born again of water and the Holy Ghost," has immortality in any sense of the word.

What then is the whole truth and how does this help our friend, Mr. H. K. M.? The whole truth is that the hope of Humanity is in Resurrection. The Devil will not tell man this, he will not show them that the place and time where and when wrongs done here will be righted is in the Resurrection. Resurrection is God's Gift of Grace to Humanity, "as in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive."

I fear Mr. G. L. does not distinguish between God's special work in this age, in calling out a people unto Himself from all the nations and God's, if I may use the term, general work in dealing with the whole world, living and resurrected, after this age is consummated.

Let Mr. H. K. M. take heart, his friend is not lost. He will rise again, not to a resurrection of condemnation, but to a Resurrection of Judgment. Wherein, a just God will do Justice by the workings of an eternal and perfect love.

Please pardon the length of this letter from a

TRUTH-STUDENT.

Cox Impressed By Europe's Democracy

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 2.—Further testimony of Europe's "A wakening" is given in a speech in London by Governor Cox who declared that he was recently impressed by the stupendous democratic developments in Europe, adding that both honor and interest precluded America deserting the democracies whose birth she helped.

MARKS RATE

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 2.—There was a strong recovery on the Stock Exchange today and a general rally in Continental currencies. Marks, after being at 5,150, closed at 5,700 to £1.

Berlin, September 2.—With a view to arresting the depreciation of the mark it is announced that unrestricted import of raw tobacco will be prohibited. The import of various foodstuffs will also be restricted and the export tax will be raised to 60 percent on September 3.

Pennsylvania Troops In Mine District

PHOTOGRAPH of Colonel E. J. Stackpole, Jr., D. S. C., commanding the One Hundred and Fourth Cavalry, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, on duty near Cokesburg, Pa., in the heart of the coal mining district. An order issued by Governor Sproul sent several regiments into the mine fields, in keeping with President Harding's edict that the mines must be operated.

Opium Mandate To Prohibit All Traffic In Drug

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Sept. 1.—Following discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it was decided to ask the President to issue strict orders to the Provinces to enforce the prohibition of transportation, sale and cultivation of opium and to despatch special delegates to investigate. A mandate in this connection is expected to be issued shortly.

Dr. Waug Chung hua Is Out Of Hospital

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—Dr. Wang Chung-huai left hospital yesterday afternoon. He attended a meeting of the Cabinet this morning and it is generally believed that he intends to carry on as acting Premier.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, September 2.—At Dr. Wang Chung-susa's request President Li Yuan-hung has cancelled the orders for the arrest of the members of the first Parliament isued in 1920.

Use Vans To Take Their Weeks Wages Home In Austria

(Reuter's Service)

Vienna, September 2.—As a result of the extraordinary currency situation cabs, vans and handcarts were pressed into service today in order to carry immense packages of notes from the bank to pay the August wages, employes frequently receiving bunides weighing three to four pounds. Some were only able to get part wages owing to the shortage of big notes.

Chinese Gymnastics Should Be Retained, Ma Liang Contends

Ex-Commissioner Host At Tiffin To Newspapermen To Aid Membership Drive

Over 50 Chinese journalists and members of the campaign committee of the China Society for Military Arts were entertained at a tiffin given yesterday at the Great Eastern Hotel by General Ma Liang, former Military Commisioner of Tsinan and a leading exponent in Chinese gymnastics. The host spoke of the importance of physical development among the Chinese people, who, he said, has been considered as a weak race and the propriety of retaining the old form of sports as practiced among the ancient heroes.

Mr. Zau Zoong-hui, editor of the Republic Daily News, responded on behalf of the journalists and emphasised the importance of organisation of the various forms of Chinese gymnastics in order to be made suitable for every day use and for school exercises.

Mr. Li Ying-shih expressed the gratitude of the society for the encouragement given by the General as well as the sympathetic support given by the press in the establishment of the China Society for Military Arts.

Mr. Woo Tse-ching, general secretary of the society, announced the results of the campaign and the aim of securing $12,000 for the erection of a home for the society in Nantao. He further announced the election of Mr. E. Y. Edward Sheng, son of Sheng Kung Pao, to be honorary captain of the central team. Mr. Sheng will be assisted in his campaign work by Mr. Pan.

MEXICO STANDS PAT

(Reuter's Service)

Mexico City, September 2.—In a speech at the opening of Congress General Obregon stated that Mexico's attitude was unchanged as regards the signing of a treaty with America before the United States extended recognition.

A noteworthy point in the speech was that it was not recommended that an amendment should be made to the article of the constitution which asserts the Government's title to oil and mineral deposits.

Delica e Children

Malnutrition is not overcome with tonics or drugs, but by adequate ncurishment. A child pronounced delicate, overthin or anaemic needs

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Parents in all countries know its power to nourish and strengthen. Children of any age take Scott's Emulsion with pleasure and thrive on it. And this creamy white food-medicine is as good for the parents as it is for the children. Look for the Fishman on the package.

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THESE HOT DAYS IN SHANGHAI ONE LONGS FOR COOLER CLIMES.

MAN'S NEVER CONTENT LET IT BE TOLD.
WHEN IT'S HOT HE WANTS IT COLD.
WHEN IT'S COLD HE WANTS IT HOT,
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enabling passengers to travel from Shanghai to London or Paris in 28 days, is created by the arranged through connections of the following services:—

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Service is CANADIAN PACIFIC Standard Throughout—None Better

Deutsche China Nachrichten

ERSTE NUMMER FREITAG, DEN 8 SEPT. 1922.

Einzige Deutsche Zeitung In China

enthaelt gleichzeitig einen chinesischen und einen amerikanischen Teil.
Erscheint jeden Freitag Abend
Auflage 3000 Exemplare
im Umfange des frueheren Ostasiatischen Lloyds.

Dagegen enthaelt unsere Zeitung keine chinesische Politik und Nichts was der Leser schon frueher in den hiesigen Tageszeitungen gelesen hat. Wir wollen ein Bindeglied zwischen Deutschland und China in wirtschaftlicher, technischer und kultureller Beziehung sein durch zahlreiche, von den bedeutendsten Maennern in der Heimat fuer uns geschriebene Artikel. Ausserdem natuerlich die Chinadeutschen, Frauen und Maenner, zu einer engen Gemeinschaft hier draussen zusammenschliessen.

Von den 3000 Exemplaren gehen
1000 an die Fremden in Ostasien
500 nach Europa, Amerika und Japan
1500 an alle prominenten chinesischen Grosskaufleute in Shanghai und ganz China
Die 1500 Kopien an die Chinesen werden wenigstens fuer das naechste halbe Jahr.
UMSONST
verteilt, und von Jedem bedeutendem Chinesen gelesen werden.

Daher denkbar beste Anzeigengelegenheit

Bezugspreis praenumerando
$5.—Vierteljahr
$18.—Jahr
$2.—pr. Mt.
$1.—Versuchsmonat
Probenummern frei. Klassifizierte Anzeigen 20 ct. per Wort,
Minimum $2.—
Geschaeftsanzeigen nach Vereinbarung. und viel Billiger als Chinesische Zeitungen
Uebersetzungen in alle Sprachen frei.
Redaktionsschluss: Dienstag Mittag. den 5ten Sept.,
Buero offen von 9-12, 2-5.
Sprechstunde des Redakteurs: 5-6
Um zahlreiche Abonnements, Anzeigen Anregungen, Beitraege und Eingesandt bittet der Herausgeber der
DEUTSCHE CHINA NACHRICHTEN
WOLFGANG RICHTER
der die "D.C.N." ganz nach den Wuensch en der Chinadeutschen weiter ausbauen moechte.
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GERMAN CHINA NEWS

FIRST NUMBER SEPT. 8TH, 1922.

Only German Newspaper in China.

Three Sections Three Languages
German—Chinese—American
FIFTY PAGES
Published each Friday 4 p.m.
Circulation 3000 copies of 50 pages of which will be sent:
1000 to foreigners all over the Far East
500 to Europe, America and Japan
1500 to all prominent Chinese Merchants in Shanghai, Outports and main cities of the interior, which latter Copies will be sent out at least for the next six months.

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Translations into all languages free of charge.

Ads. may be sent in until Tuesday noon, Sept. 5th.

We invite your suggestions how to make the GERMAN CHINA NEWS interesting to Non-Germans apart from its main purpose to give interesting reports on Germany.

We shall be pleased to receive contributions and correspondence.

Editorial Office Hours 9-12 and 2-5
Editor's Hours 5-6

WOLFGANG RICHTER
editor of
GERMAN CHINA NEWS
204 Shantung Road,
near Kiukiang Road
Telephone Central 1996

"This Advertisement is issued by Richter & Co., Ltd.—204, Shantung Road."

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

XXIV.

Ning Yuan Fu,
May 29, Afternoon.

THIS Chien Ch'ang valley, a strip of fertility three miles wide and one hundred and ten miles long, is the jugular vein of Far Western China. It is the thread of communication between populous Szechuen and Burma via Southwest Yunnan. And the peculiar geographical difficulties of the surrounding country assist the constant warring of hostile tribes in keeping the thread discontinuous most of the time.

Eastward stretches the Land of the Great Cold Mountains, in area about 11,000 square miles, bounded by the Tung River on the North, the Yangtsze on the South, and the Min on the West. It is the last of the forbidden lands of the earth, and is owned exclusively by the last of the barbarians. On Major Davies' map the region is distinguished by a blank space, the only unknown part of China. Even the Chinese who have lived here for some four thousand years do not know that land. Across the blank space in large letters is written "Independent Lolos."

Westward is the country of the semi-Thibetan tribes. These Mongolian people are allied with the old border troops of the Manchus, who were stationed on the frontier during the days of imperial sway. Together they make war on the Republic of China, and everybody therein.

BRIGAND VS. EX-BRIGAND

Keeping the Chien Ch'ang valley open to caravan traffic, upon which the life of the province largely depends, is the business of four or five regiments maintained from Chengtu. The tinkle of the caravan bell is never stilled. When the Thibetans or Lolos pillage a caravan the soldiers are turned out to hunt them down. As the soldiers are mostly ex-brigands, and likely to become brigands again if demobilised, they know how to track the thieves and obtain the maximum private profit. It would be unreasonable to expect the soldiers to round up the thieves from a sense of duty. When brigand meets ex-brigand in the Chien Ch'ang valley there is generally a spilling of blood—over the spoils.

Ning Yuan Fu is a large city, and different from most Chinese cities in that it abounds in trees. From the mountain pass on the Huli Chou road one can see the lake, but not the city, which is concealed by dense foliage. The lake is justly famous for its beauty, but one may look a long time before finding the pearls said by Marco Polo to grow along the beach.

We have come from Huli Chou in five nine-hour marches. In five days of travel the country has changed in aspect. Since leaving the mountains the valley has widened. Water is scarce, which probably accounts for the fields of ripening wheat and corn, instead of the almost ubiquitous rice paddy.

Enroute here from Huli Chou we were held up by frequent toll stations. Barefooted soldiers, armed with immense rifles and sundry munitions, flagged us down with the red standards of banditry, and demanded toll money. We asked where the money would go. They said Chengtu. Whereupon we told them they were robbers, or they would know that the provisions of foreigners were not subject to provincial tax. Arguments, however, were never fruitful. We invariably had to force our way through by rapping the knuckles of the toll-takers who held our mules. They would look fierce, and turn to their captain for some signal to pounce on us. The captain would treat us to volumes of Szechuenese which sounded more profane than decent. In the meantime we would whip up the mules, and look fierce looks back to the soldiery. Not a shot was fired. Nor did we pay toll. The actual toll demanded was slight, but we are within our rights in refusing to pay.

STRATEGY GOES AWRY

The chief mafoo was not so fortunate. Besides the seven mules for our stores and Chung's mule he has in the caravan half a dozen loads of raw cotton, which is dutiable at the toll stations. He swore the cotton belonged to us, and was therefore free. When, however, we whipped up our mules the chief was detained by force, and milked of one hundred cash per load of cotton at each toll station. The first station flogged him for lying, and flogged him again for his poor taste in serving high-handed foreigners. We hurried back to his rescue, too late to do anything but shake a bamboo stick at the captain. One cannot but wonder how much of the toll money finds its way to the provincial coffers in Chengtu.

There are many shops in Ning Yuan Fu, which though off the main North and South route is a busy commercial center. Flash and I gave each other a Chinese pipe three feet long, made to smoke the tiny Chengtu cigars. We are done with the raw leaf now, and another tobacco crisis is past. The Chengtu cigar is excellent, mild and satisfying.

Night.

We have just returned from a Sybaritic feast at the French mission. It was magnificent, at least it merited such a word when enjoyed by two hungry ragrants who have been hoarding their stores, and living on rice and millet. The good fathers showed us around the city, visiting several temples and the lake, and then brought up wine that had been cooled a long time in Chinese earth.

Strange as it may seem the thing Flash and I enjoyed the most was the bread, just ordinary black bread, coarse and heavy. We had forgotten the feel of bread.

A PIONEER INDUBITIBLE

The mission of Ning Yuan Fu is celebrated as the field of the labors of Monseigneur de Guebriand, who has recently left here after twenty odd years of mission work. He is said to be the only white man ever to cross Lololand, which he did from Ning Yuan Fu to the Min river. Monseigneur is now enroute to Siberia to investigate the condition of the Polish Catholics around Chita. He has been elected head of the Mission Etrangere, and will return to Paris after finishing his Siberian survey. In Ning Yuan Fu he is revered as a saint and scholar.

At last we have obtained the facts of the other foreign expedition that attempted to navigate the Yangtsze. It was commanded by Commandant Audemard of the French Navy, 1910. Father Arnaud of the Mission here went along as interpreter, and is very entertaining in his accounts of the rapids. The expeditions went from Ning Yuan Fu to the Yalung river, thence to the River of the Golden Sands.

Commandant Audemard was equipped with the latest thing in maps, with instruments to sound the depths of the river, and estimate the speed of the current and the heights of the gorges. The expedition reached Chin Ya Tan, where *on ne pass pas*. Instead of striking overland with coolies, like we did, Commandant Audemard cut up his boat, and had it carried up the face of the Southern gorge. Father Arnaud declares that again and again they attempted to take to the river below Chin Ya Tan, but found only forty odd miles of navigable water between that death rapid and Pingshanhsien, the head of Yangtsze navigation above Suifu. He says the cataracts on the down leg of the big Southern bend will never be passed by man in a boat made by man.

CONSOLATION COMES

This news is very cheering indeed, and lessens the poignancy of our disappointment. Had Gus been along to man the third oar we would have attempted to ride Chin Ya Tan after the Shans deserted us. Had we passed Chin Ya Tan we would have tackled the next sucking whirlpool, and so on till we were sucked under. We were mad with the lust of conquering the mighty river. But now we are glad to be alive, and out of hearing of the direct challenge in the roar of the rapids. The little god of vagabondia has devious ways of making his will manifest.

We spent almost ten hours with the fathers, inspecting Monseigneur de Guebriand's extensive library which he has donated to the mission. There are four nuns in the dispensary, from Franciscan Mission de Marie, Paris. It seems strange to see white women so far from known things. These nuns are very young, and seem unaccustomed to frontier life. But they have a true grip on religion, which is sacrifice. They work out here with the sick, and by daily acts of mercy seem to acquire an expression of heavenly sweetness that I have seen on no other religious workers anywhere in the world.

MORE CAUSE FOR JUBILATION

Morning, May 10.

Father Arnaud has sent us four loaves of bread, for which may he be many times blessed. He also sent word that an expedition of three thousand soldiers has been dispatched to punish the Lolos for killing some Chinese officers last week. Within a fortnight the monsoon will break, and every stream will be a torrent. We are timely, along with a good, and ahead of an evil. But loitering is over. We must hurry or we will be stranded in some Lolo village during the rains. The Northern route has been impassable for six months on account of the Lolos and other brigands. Now come the rains to seal them tight, even to the highwaymen.

Our new chief mafoo has a shifty eye. He promises to be ugly.

Li Chou,
Night, May 10.

Market day in this busy town is a battle with the mob. Crowds jammed the streets when we arrived, and refused to make way for our mules. The inns were all full. We at length turned into this joint to get away from the crowd, which was far from the ordinary good natured Chinese mob, and bribed the owner of the yard to let us camp by giving him three cans of milk.

In the shop are baskets of white wax insects. Every few minutes one of the wax coolies sprays the pupae with cold water to retard the hatching. The insects breed on the privot trees around Ning Yuan Fu, and are transported in the pupae state, at the highest possible speed, to the Min River where they are allowed to hatch on ash trees. The insect then spins its coating of valuable wax over the leaves and twigs.

SILK IN THE MAKING

Today we saw native methods of silk spinning for the first time. Every village is a hive of silk industry. The cocoons are kept at an even temperature in a cauldron of hot water. The thread is started from a dozen cocoons at a time by jabbing them with a stiff brush. The filament is then passed through eyes and wound on a huge spinning wheel operated by foot. One man works the whole show, and is kept busy picking up threads, and hauling back the cocoons which try to follow the thread out of the pot. The silk comes off the wheel in a yellow skein, ready for shipment to Burma.

In one village we saw a quaint procession which suggested the naivete of the classic Greeks. It was a community prayer to the rain god. An image of the god was carried by, decorated with joss sticks. Then came nude men, supplicating the heavens with outstretched hands. Their heads were wound with turbans of green grass. The good citizens stood each by his door, and threw buckets of water on the green-turbaned mourners. In this way the heavens are expected to open, and Pluvius weep large tears from jealousy. Thus far there has been no answer to prayer. The air is close and hot. The streets are thirsty for rain.

Lo-Ma is demonstrating the function of the can-opener to the wondering natives. They are all amazement. We are beginning to believe the only reason Lo-Ma stays with us as cook is to show off the foreign trinkets, such as the can-opener, the hatchet, the kodak, and Chung's Ingersoll watch.

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From Office Boys To The Top

Inspiration To Endeavor In Careers Of New Directors Of Standard Oil Company Who Began At Very Bottom—One Started As Drayman

The philosophy of the youth of today is more or less pessimistic. Many have come to look upon the Horatio Alger hero who starts as a newsboy in the first chapter and finishes as the Mayor of the town in the last to be the product of imagination.

"Without money or pull a fellow stands no chance," is the plea sometimes heard. It would be interesting to know how those who hold such views could reconcile their charge with the recent announcement by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana that three men of its rank and file—two of whom started as office boys and the third as a dray driver—have been made Directors of the company at salaries of $30,000 a year each. These three men are Robert H. McElroy, traffic manager; Edward J. Bullock, director of purchases, and Thomas J. Thompson, general manager of the sales department.

No meteor-like success was there, but a slow, steady advance. Nor were they endowed with exceptional talents, according to their own estimates. They consider themselves average men, possessed of average abilities, presented with average opportunities. Their genius, as their careers prove, consisted in making the most of these opportunities.

Robert H. McElroy, who began his career as an errand boy in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad offices, attributes his success chiefly to two factors: the steadying influence of early marriage responsibilities, and the spirit of democracy that prevails in big business enterprises today.

"I was fortunate enough," said Mr. McElroy, "to secure association with a business organisation which represents true democracy—an organisation wherein every employee, no matter what his financial or social status, is given opportunity to rise to the most important executive position within the company's power to bestow.

"In the Standard Oil Company there is no such thing as 'pull.' Every man stands on his own feet, and if he has the right stuff in him he will inevitably go to the top. I, who began life as a messenger boy, am no exception among the executives of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Every member of the Board of Directors and every executive of any importance in this company is a man who has had to fight his way up. Many of them have acquired their education through correspondence and night schools. There are, of course, many college men among our executives—men who hold masters' and doctors degrees, but they, too, had to start at the bottom of the ladder and work their way up, proving they had a lot more in them than just education.

WIFE HIS INSPIRATION

"Next to opportunity," Mr. McElroy continued, "the most important factor in success is the incentive to fit oneself to take advantage of the main chance. My incentive has been a wife and children.

"Kipling may be right when he says, 'He travels the fastest who travels alone,' but I doubt it. I was married when I was 20 years old and a son came to us when I was 21. I had to work like blazes to keep the home going. Four years later a daughter came into the family, and if I had had to work hard before, I had to work harder then. I had neither time nor money to 'go out with the boys.' Early marriage is often a wonderful protection against temptation, providing the young husband is a man, and not a spoiled child. A wife and some wonderful children—they are all wonderful, you know, whether they belong to a millionaire or to a poor traffic clerk—certainly furnish a high-powered incentive to get ahead in the world.

"This business of a young man not getting married because he cannot afford it does not appeal to me. If he has anything in him marriage and children will bring it out. Of course, he must marry a girl who also is willing to make sacrifices. She can't marry a poor traffic clerk and continue to be a flapper. She'll have to accustom herself to a house apron rather than sport clothes. But if she is the right sort, and the man is the right sort, they'll face the struggle and the sacrifices together, and be the better for it, the happier for it, and the richer for it, in every sense, in the long run. The trouble with too many young men and women today is that they want all the good things of life without working for them.

"I wasn't exactly tame when I went to school," Mr. McElroy remarked in explaining the steadying influence of marital responsibility "In fact, I was called the worst boy in school at that time. I often wonder if I would have continued to live up to that reputation the rest of my life if I hadn't so soon acquired the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood.

"Leaving school at twelve, I ran a corner news stand for a while. One of my customers was a wealthy man and one day I asked him if he couldn't get me a 'decent' job. He did—as messenger boy at $15 a month for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. In the last year we have had messenger and office boys refuse to accept a job with us at $60 a month. But I thought it was a pretty decent job at $15 a month, and so it proved to be. The man who got it for me is eighty years old today and when I was made a member of our Board of Directors a few weeks ago, I received a nice letter of congratulation from him.

"Two months after I got the job, I was promoted to office boy. In the meantime I had enrolled in the Chicago North Division High School at night. I worked from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. six days a week and every other Sunday, and studied and attended classes at night. I thought it was pretty tough then, but now I know it was good for me.

"My night school work helped me and soon I was promoted to clerk, and then went up through various positions until I was made chief clerk. In 1906 I was offered a position in the traffic department of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. I made inquiries, found it was an organisation where every man had a chance, and took the job. In 1917 I was made traffic manager, and in 1921 became a member of the Marketing Committee.

aLOYALTY A BIG THING

"Any boy," added Mr. McElroy, "who has the right stuff in him, who is willing to work at his job and study after working hours, who will keep his eyes open till he can place himself with a thoroughly democratic organisation headed by men of integrity who give a square deal to employes, can achieve the same success that I and many of my associates have.

"He must, however, always extend absolute loyalty to his employer, and just as great a loyalty to his subordinates. The man who fails to be loyal to the men under him, who refuses them a square deal, or tries to shift on them responsibility for his own mistakes, won't get very far. Be loyal to your subordinates and they will be loyal to you, and once a man gets a loyal oganisation back of him, he needn't be afraid of anything.

"Decent living and decent morals are also essential. I don't mean that a man shouldn't play. He needs recreation. But he must not make play his chief aim. When one gets to be forty-five, his early efficiency in baseball, tennis, golf, pool, &c., won't have gotten him very far. Play enough to keep healthy in mind and body, but don't let play interfere with your job."

Thirty-seven years ago Thomas Thompson entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as a drayman. The next year he was promoted to be driver of a tank wagon. He realised that this was as far as he could ever get with the educational equipment he then possessed. Like Mr. McElroy, he started to study. He mastered not only the subjects necessary to gain him promotion to some position near the wheels of the great corporation, but many academic subjects as well. His promotions were slow, but steady, and on Dec. 10, 1920, he was appointed general manager of the sales department. After that his appointment as a Director of the company followed as a natural sequence.

"I have but one fundamental formula for success," said Mr. Thompson, "and that is work, work, work. I do not care what a man's abilities are—he may be a genius of the first water—he will never attain success without careful preparation and extended effort. The world is filled with failures who possessed all the talent necessary for success, but lacked the willingness to work for it. On the other hand, there are thousands of successful men who possess more ability rather than genius who have won their places simply by hard work and square dealing.

"Reared on a farm, where hours are long and labor hard," Mr. Thompson continued, "I entered the oil business already accustomed to hard work, and I've been at it ever since. I have never yet held an easy position, and the union scale of hours would seem like a vacation to me.

"I was fortunate in connecting with a company like ours, whose policies and principles are fundamentally sound. I was also fortunate in my early years to have for a friend an old Scotch school-master, who at odd times gave me some instruction and a great deal of sound advice. Many of my rules of conduct are still based on advice he gave me.

HELPING THE OTHER FELLOW

"My young friend, the schoolmaster used to tell me, always have somebody back of you. For a long time I could not figure out what he meant. Finally I obtained an explanation, which was so illuminating that I have always applied it and am still applying it in my business life. What he meant was to have a subordinate who was so good that if I stepped out he could fill my job. If he was really good,

(Continued on Page 11)

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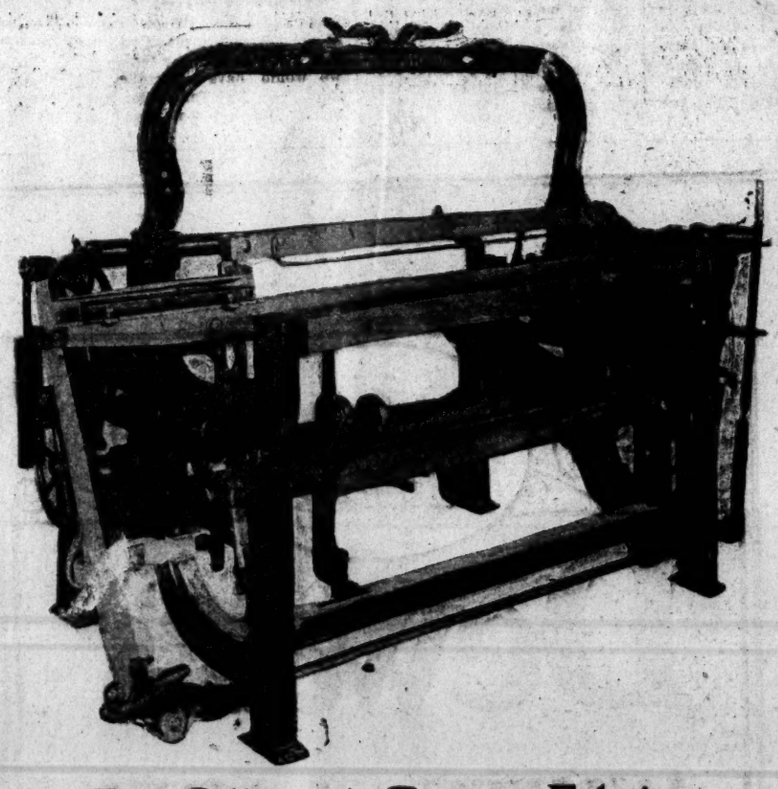

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From Office Boys To The Top

(Continued from Page 10)

he would literally push me out of my position. If I was any good when he pushed me out, I would go up and not down.

"This rather surprised me at first, for in the business world I saw many men who seemed to be afraid of their subordinates. They were trying to keep them down rather than help them up, afraid that their subordinates might get their places. In other words, they kept their eyes on the man below, rather than on the man above.

"Following my old Scotch friend's advice, I adopted the opposite policy. In every position I have ever held with this company I trained a subordinate who would push me up; at the same time, I studied the work of the man ahead of me. I have no patience with the man who is afraid of his subordinates, or who is too timid to examine the work of the man ahead. Another thing that my Scotch friend drilled into me was the idea of loyalty—loyalty not only to myself and my employer, but also to my customer.

"One of the policies adopted by our company is that the selling organisation must work just as hard for the customer as for the company. When I began selling, I did not try to sell myself, but concentrated on trying to sell the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to every customer I approached.

"Many salesmen fail when they strive to sell themselves rather than the company they represent. When a man obtains orders merely on his personality and neglects to sell his company he stands alone in an exposed position, ready to be bowled over by a competitor's attack. No matter who the salesman is, there is some other salesman who possesses a more pleasing personality, and the competitor is going to send that man into the field, with the result that the salesman who depends on his personality rather than on the quality and service given by his company is out of luck. The other fellow will get the business. But had the salesman sold the company, the quality of the goods and service rendered, he would have convinced the customer that no other company could give such service or better quality at a better price, and it would have meant the holding of the business, regardless of who was the salesman. The salesman who sells his company rather than himself does not stand alone; he has an organisation back of him.

"When I went into the lubricating oil sales end, doing business largely with big industrial concerns which bought in tremendous quantities, I found, of course, that some of these companies were handing their business to salesmen whom they liked, salesmen who had sold themselves to the purchasing agents and chief executives of these concerns. I did not try to sell myself, but concentrated on selling my company. I suppose in doing this to a certain extent I sold myself, for after a while several of these organisations, as was their custom with numerous other salesmen, offered me complimentary orders for small quantities of lubricants, reserving the bulk of their business for favorite salesmen. I refused to take these orders, and to this day I have never accepted a complimentary order.

"My refusal to accept created something of a sensation, both in the offices of the customer and in my company's office. Several of my superiors remonstrated with me, but I stuck to my point and continued trying to sell our company to those customers whose complimentary orders I had refused. They became interested. They figured that if I refused to take orders intended as a personal compliment to me, I certainly must have something really worth while to offer them. I did have something. I had goods of quality at a fair price and, best of all, the comprehensive service which a great organisation like the Standard Oil Company can give a customer. Those very customers whose complimentary orders I declined today buy the bulk of their lubricants from us.

"A DIFFERENT" SALESMAN

"One must be as loyal to a customer as to himself. Lots of times I have had orders come in which I knew were greater than the customer's needs. I saw that the agent or the merchant was overstocking. I have made many a personal trip to see a customer and argue with him until he reduced the size of his order. I would rather sell a customer one barrel of oil a year for fifteen years, if that was his requirement, than to sell him fifteen barrels in one year and wait fifteen years until he had used that up.

"A good salesman will know his customer's needs and protect them, sometimes protecting his customer against himself. It may mean a smaller order, but the salesman who protects his customer against overstocking will win in the long run. Following the policy of our company, I have never yet permitted the size of an order to tempt me into accepting it if I knew it was contrary to the best interests of my customer to buy or use that much oil, even if the customer did not know it himself.

"I recall one incident among hundreds of its kind where our company had obtained an order to supply lubricants to a certain plant owned by a great industrial concern which operated many other plants in various parts of the country. I went to their plant and studied their needs, and found that they were using far more oil than was necessary to properly lubricate their machinery. We were selling them the oil and every barrel they used meant a profit to us, but following out the policy of our company, I advised the superintendent of what was going on. He did not believe it, and anyhow he thought that I was out of my mind to protest as long as we were selling them the oil. However, he promised that I would see some improvement. I waited a few weeks, found that they were still wasting the oil, and then went to the President of the company and advised him that they were using far too much oil in that plant. He referred me back to the superintendent with the same results. A few weeks later I was able to get the President and superintendent together and told them again that they were using more oil than was required. Also, I informed them that if they did not cut down their consumption to where it properly belonged, I would refuse to sell them. They looked at me as if I had gone insane, and the President finally said: 'Say that again, will you?' I repeated my ultimatum, and he replied that they could buy a similar grade from other companies who wouldn't care how much they used—who, in fact, would be delighted to sell them all they could. I told them to go ahead and buy from those other companies, that we were through selling them highpriced lubricating oil to be wanted. Then they began to think and asked for an explanation of my attitude. It was very simple. If they continued to waste our oil at the rate they were doing some lubricating engineer employed by one of your rivals would come along and demonstrate that he could lubricate their machinery for a lot less money. They got the point, corrected their methods of lubrication, and today our company supplies the oil for every one of the great plants owned by that concern.

"In my whole career," Mr. Thompson concluded, "my company has never asked me to do a thing I was ashamed to do, and I have never had to ask a subordinate to do anything he would be ashamed to do."

THE WAY TO THE TOP

"E. J. Bullock climbs to success via a soap box, proving that this well known article may be put to more constructive uses than that of serving as a rostrum for Bolshevist oratory," was the caption the Stanolind Record, a Standard Oil house organ, used in announcing Mr. Bullock's elevation.

"Back in August, 1889, R. G. Collins, at that time manager of the Milwaukee division," said the Stanolind, "hired the smallest office boy then at large. He wore knee-breeches and had a piping voice, and was the last youngster in the world to be suspected of ever aspiring to the height of six feet; yet he cherished that ambition and numerous others besides. Today this diminutive youngster is a husky specimen, six feet tall, who, when he sallies forth in knickerbockers to indulge in the adult paraphrase of his childhood game of shinny, fills out that portion of his stocking just below the knee rather more abundantly than he did in '89, and is known as the director of purchases of one of the largest corporations in the world.

"Bullock's first step upward came soon after his employment. Essaying to answer the telephone, he was chagrined to find that he could not reach it, but Mr. Collins, noting the difficulty, provided him with a soap box. Mounting this, Eddie felt that he was rising in the world, and, as is the way of those who talk from soap boxes, he shrilled a challenge to the universe. But he was heard at a greater distance than that of the ordinary soap box shriller, because, first, he had a friendly tone, and the world is prone to lend a more complacent ear to a persuasive voice than to a complaining one; and second, because Eddie, being even then progressive, and inspired, mayhap by the bright idea that the invention of Dr. Bell would give to his voice a wider range, used the telephone."

Meantime Mr. Bullock did many other things besides talk, and fifteen years later, in 1905, he came to Chicago as assistant manager in the lubricating oil sales department. In 1915 he was made manager oft he Chicago sales division, and when the oil products purchasing department was created in 1919 he was placed at its head. In 1921 he became director of purchases, having supervision over the entire purchasing department, and still giving his personal attention to the buying of oil products. On his shoulders rests the responsibility of keeping the refineries supplied with crude, which he must procure at prices which will permit operation at a profit.

Mr. Bullock's theory is that if a man devotes his time, attention, intelligence and energy to the interest of the company which gives him employment he will gain recognition and a sure reward.

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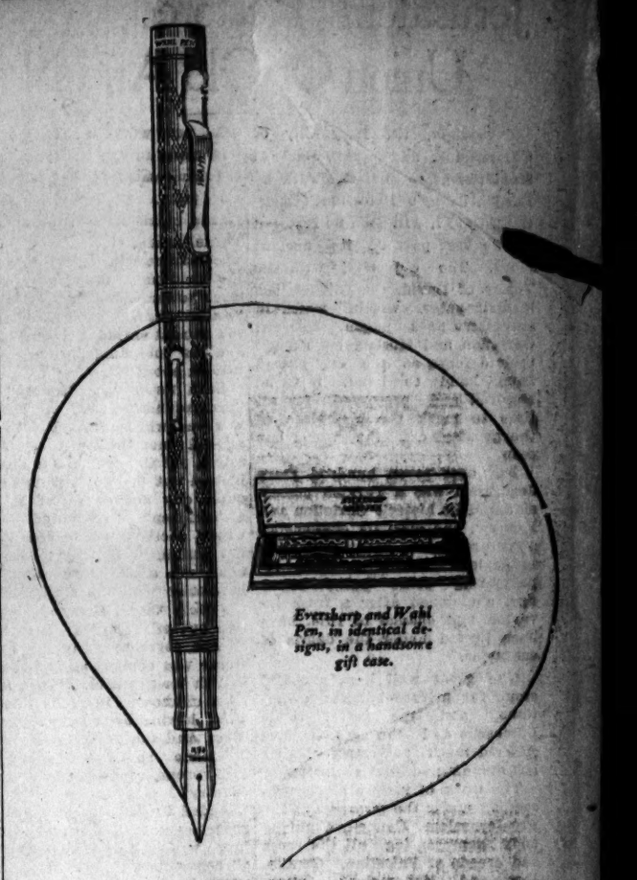

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Jerusalem Restored, Union Of Old And New

Jerusalem, the Holy City of Christendom and Judah, released from the grasp of the Turk by Lord Allenby's Palestine expedition in 1917, will soon be restored in the best part of its ancient glory. The old city, with the Tower of David, the Citadel, the historic gates, within which in successive ages pagan, Hebrew, Christian and Moslem have made their defense as the city passed from hand to hand, is to be restored and preserved for all time to mark the birthplace of the greatest era the world has seen.

For over seven hundred years Jerusalem was a Turkish possession and its historic Christian and Hebrew, and even its Mahometan structures, have been crumbling in neglect. Entire sections, representing some half forgotten age, abandoned after a fresh invasion and change of rule, have been buried under the debris of centuries.

The great wall has furnished stone for private building operations, and the gates, Jaffa, Damascus and the others, have suffered much as empty houses left standing without protection.

The work of restoration is proceeding under the direction of the Pro-Jerusalem Council, a unique body representing all the races and creeds of Palestine. Gentile, Jew and Mahometan; Greek, Armenian, Syrian and European are represented, with Sir Herbert Samuel, the British High Commissioner, as president. The council, and the society of the same name, has the authorisation of the British government to carry forward the task of restoration.

Under its charter the society is to foster and extend the amenities of Jerusalem; provide parks, gardens and playgrounds; establish musical and dramatic centers and museums, art galleries and other public institutions; to protect the priceless antiquities, and to encourage the arts, handicrafts and industries.

The first and most important work of the council was the detailed and systematic surveying and registration of the historic monuments. Archeologists have been much in demand in connection with this, as many problems arise over the rich finds of a history that goes back to ancient Egypt. The reopening of old streets, the repair of the Turkish "suqs," or covered avenues (the Jerusalem subway problem), the digging out of buried treasures, call for the most learned assistance.

It is in these tasks that the cosmopolitan character of the council is most effective. Who could issue a more direct appeal to the Moslems than the Grand Mufti? Or to the Jews than the President of the Jewish Community? "Zion is a city compact together," is the council's motto.

Almost with their entry into Jerusalem the British began the work of restoration. The Citadel, inside the towering stone walls of the Holy City, was the first to be cleaned of debris. Then the ramparts were cleared of accumulation and encroachments; four guard houses, completely buried by the refuse of ages, were dug out, and the rampart walk uncovered.

This preliminary work showed that extensive repairs are needed for cracked masonry, crumbling battlements and historic structures tumbling with age. Shapeless fragments of walls and buildings are all that remain in some cases.

The plans for reclaiming the Holy City, the walled area wherein stood Solomon's temple and palaces, seek to preserve it as a permanent monument. They make it the center of a park system that will set it apart from the newer, unhallowed parts of the city.

Under the general plan the walls of the Holy City will continue to shelter Christian, Mahometan and Hebrew shrines. The Church of the Holy sepulchre, built by Constantine to mark the supposed spot of the Ascension, stands near the western wall. Across to the east is the Dome of the Rock, covering the stone where Abraham offered to make Isaac a sacrifice and where Mahomet departed heavenward. North of this is the Birket Israel, leading eastward through the wall to the Birket Sitt Miriam, along which, tradition says, Jesus carried the cross to Calvary.

The Zion Gate, Jaffa Gate, Herod's Gate, Damascus Gate, St. Stephen's Gate, El Aska Mosque, the Pool of Hezekiah, David Street, David's Tower and Hippicus Tower complete the present plan of restoration of the Holy City, set like a gem among the surrounding gardens.

The rampart walk, which will be the starting point of the park system, will extend around the Holy City, beginning at the Citadel on the west and ending, after a circuit of the walls, at the Jaffa Gate just to the north. The restored ramparts will be the most perfect medieval military work in existence, having a beauty and grandeur not possessed by any other.

One of the most important details is the treatment of the Jaffa Gate, near which a special breach was made in 1898 to permit the glittering entry of the Kaiser and his train. A Turkish market stands outside the gate and the Turks built a clock tower within. The market will be moved across the road and the incongruous clock tower demolished. Then the "Kaiser's breach" will be repaired, the ancient entrance reconstructed and the encircling garden system thrown about it.

Such terms as "zoning" and "playgrounds" have a strange newness when mingled with the age-old nomenclature of Jerusalem, yet the council has already blotted out the worst slum in the outer city and converted it into a children's playground. The newer sections will be zoned, and the buildings limited to certain types of architecture that will harmonise with the antiquities of the Holy City. Hasty construction out of discarded five-gallon oil tins, corrugated iron and cheap stucco was stopped as soon as the British took control. Wood is almost unknown in Palestine, its hills having been swept bare of trees. And the reforestation work is made so difficult by the omnivorous, roaming goats of the country!

Added to these harmonised improvements of the twentieth century will be the most modern of all conveniences—electricity. For where the River Jordan flows from the Sea of Galilee is to be built a water-power plant to supply electric current to Jerusalem.

The plans of the council cover the entire Kaza of Jerusalem. V. Keith-Roach, administrative secretary of the Palestine High Commission, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, who is now in the United States, expects Jerusalem to become one of the greatest tourist centers in the world, as it has been for centuries one of the chief shrines for pilgrims.

Contributions from all sources are coming in to carry on the restoration. One can donate a marble bench with his name carved on it for anywhere from G. $100 to G. $250. Less expensive seats for the outer gardens cost G. $25 to G. $50. Or a person can buy the privilege of repairing a section of the old wall, for from G. $50 to G. $500, or hire a work gang for a month for G. $125. A donation can be made toward repairing one of the gates—the Jaffa Gate restoration will have cost less than G. $5,000 when completed.

The Pro-Jerusalem Council is also anxious to extend the weaving schools, glass blowing, furniture and metal working industries and the school of ceramics, where artistic tiles are made in the original Turkish ovens, which it has established.

Although an appeal for 2,000 additional members of the Pro-Jersalem Society was made in America last year, membeership costing a donation of G. $125 or G. $25 annually, there is still room for more members and use for funds. It will be years before the great task can be accomplished.

World's Ivory Supply Comes From Elephants

No other substance serves as well as ivory in the manufacture of piano keys, billiard balls, knife handles, and so forth. Despite the hardness of ivory, it is easily worked. It possesses wonderful fineness of texture, and it lends itself to an extraordinary degree of polish, quite incomparable. With age ivory takes on the creamy tint that has given a name to a certain shade which is known as "old ivory."

The use of ivory is no modern thing, for Pliny assures us that it was extensively employed in ancient times. Indeed it seems to have been utilised even for doorposts and fenceposts. We find much in the Bible touching ivory; for instance, that Solomon "made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the finest gold."

Broadly speaking, the tusks of an elephant consist of nothing more or less than two great teeth emerging from the upper jaw on each side. In addition to its tusks, the elephant has six great grinding teeth on each side of its jaw, above and below. Naturally enough, these teeth wear out, since they are constantly being used to grind pulp branches and saplings as big as a man's wrist. The teeth become either broken or are shed. Then the next tooth back in the jaw moves gradually forward, taking the place of the one that has gone. Then, too, there are always other teeth arriving to replace the worn-out molars.

THE OLDER THE BIGGER

The tusks begin to grow while the elephant is still in its babyhood and as long as it lives the tusks contiue to increase in size and length. According to competent authority, the largest tusk ever taken from an African elephant measured twelve feet in length and the heaviest pair weighed 293 pounds apiece, measuring twenty-six inches at the base. Occasionally a freak in the shape of a tuckless elephant is encountered and so also a "bull" with a single tusk. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a wild elephant to overestimate his strength, particularly the strength lying in his tusks. Then, in his rough and tumble way, the pachyderm breaks a tusk, the result of which is that he has before him a tedious job to wear it down to a point. This he accomplishes by patiently rubbing it against the bark of trees. According to the testimony of ivory hunters, the right tusk is often shorter than the left, the inference being that the right is the one oftener used.

While no one seems competent to say just how many years an elephant, in its wild state, lives, it seems pretty well agreed that the older the elephant the bigger his tusks. When the pachyderm's "meridian of life" is attained, however, whenever that is, and he has grown a formidable pair of tusks, his fighting spirit appears to wane, a circumstance seen in his willingness to ignore insults, real or fancied, from his rivals in their youth. So it is the younger bulls that are most feared by those versed in the ways of elephants.

The hunting of ivory is no easy matter. After the beast has been found and finally killed, the task of cutting the tusks from the deep bony sockets is one that has been compared to lifting an iron bar from a bed of cement. When the tusks are at last freed from the skull, they must, as a general thing, be carried on the backs of natives for hundreds of miles through thick jungles and tangled forests, where even an "unloaded" man would find the going bad. A heavy tusk comprises a good load for four men; then, too, it is an unwieldly thing to convey.

A GREAT INDUSTRY

Not all the ivory of commerce, however, comes from the actual hunting of live animals. Much of it is taken from the carcasses of beasts that have been killed by lions or tigers, or which have did a natural death in the jungle. The quality of the ivory thus obtained is said to be not quite so good as that taken from animals lately killed. In the markets of the world these two kinds of ivory are termed "dead ivory" and "live ivory."

One authority has it that no fewer than 50,000 elephants give up their lives annually in order that the trade in ivory shall continue. Most of this ivory comes from the Valley of the Congo.

Each year, according to this authority, Africa exports some 1,754,000 pounds of ivory, for the manufacture of the various articles that call for the precious material. There is at Dieppe, in France, an ivory factory which, it is said, has operated since the fifteenth century.

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Northcliffe And His Men

Former Employe Tells Of Rise And Rule Of Great English Newspaper Owner Who Died Recently

The recent death of Lord Northcliffe makes particularly interesting the following article written from the "inside" about his former "chief" by Mr. Frederick W. Wilson who has served on the Daily Mail and other Northcliffe publications. The article was written shortly before Lord Northcliffe's death and tells how British journalism has been "remade" by the great editor and publisher.

BY FREDERICK W. WILSON

Lord Northcliffe, founder of the Daily Mail and holder of the controlling interest in the London Times, became in the war a world-wide figure. He fought Asquith and Kitchener and his papers were burned on the London Stock Exchange. He claimed to have got the soldiers their shells, machine guns and tin hats, to have got them into the trenches and then to have brought them home. Then he quarreled with Lloyd George and in 1919 at the height of the feud his health gave way. He was operated on for an affliction of the throat and since then he has never been able to devote himself with his old intensive energy to his newspapers.

Strange rumors have floated down Fleet street as to extraordinary changes in personnel, and there have been whispers of amazing orders from the "chief," received by wireless or telephone. A world tour allayed these rumors for a while, but, following his return came the announcement of his resignation from the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and an attack on the "millionaire owners of papers." Stories were broadcast about the unhealthy state of the body politic of Carmelite House and Printing House Square, and then, a fortnight ago the world heard of another breakdown in health and of the issuing of writs for libel against Northcliffe by two of his most stalwart lieutenants—Sir Andrew Caird, vice-chairman of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (the Daily Mail, the Evening News and the Weekly Dispatch), and Walter S Fish, a director of the same company.

A CHOOSER OF MEN

One of the reasons for the success of the Northcliffe press has been his gift for selecting the right man to do the right bit of work. Of the twelve directors of the Associated Press, the chairman, Thomas Marlowe, editor of the Daily Mail, and eight or nine others have served in subordinate positions on the staff. Some, like Mr. Marlowe and Mr. Fish, started as reporters, others subeditors and still others in small positions on the business side.

It used to be alleged in Fleet Street that the staff of the Daily Mail changed every fortnight, but the truth was that almost anybody got a trial on the paper and that no one was more faithful to his staff and more encouraging to those who had manifested ability and the capacity for hard work than Lord Northcliffe. Men like the late Kennedy Jones made fortunes with their generous chief, and there was no newspaper in London on which merit was so quickly recognised as on the Daily Mail. The "chief," as all Carmelite House calls Northcliffe, would always send a personal telegram to congratulate the successful reporter, and the clever handling of a big story in the subeditors' room would receive a word of praise in the daily bulletin.

These daily bulletins were personal messages from Lord Northcliffe to the whole staff. They compared the paper with the other London newspapers and awarded praise and blame in a lavish and epigrammatic fashion. If the news editor had missed a story the fact was ruthlessly pointed out to him. If the chief subeditor had not given proper importance to some happening he was pilloried in the chief's message, which was stuck up on the back of almost every door in the building so that all could read.

It used to be a little humiliating for a chief subeditor to come in on an afternoon and see a couple of office boys grinning around some reference to his Scotch ancestry. For, whenever a good humorous story was buried or when a safe line was taken on some sensational bit of news, Northcliffe's unfailing comment was, "I see the Scotchmen won again last night." But more often these daily messages contained valuable hints and criticisms from one who knew the newspaper business backward. It used to be said in the office that "When the Lord loveth he chasteneth," I remember one communique which contained this sole remark: "I see Mr. Pomeroy Burton was playing golf yesterday."

RAPID PROMOTIONS

Carmelite house is full of stories of wonderful and rapid promotion. Northcliffe had a habit before he bought the Times and became occupied with world politics of wandering about the corridors, stopping young men and asking them if they were satisfied. If they said no it was likely that he would promote them to some foreign capital at an ambassadorial salary. His system inside the office was always to have two men working against each other. He took delight in watching from his Olympian aloofness their struggle for power, and he firmly believed that he got the best work from the two of them. It was considered a fatal thing in Carmelite house to be sent away on a holiday by the 'chief." When you returned the odds were that you found somebody else doing your work, and the only way you could retain your position was by getting down in the morning before your rival and occupying the one chair. It is alleged that the present editor was one of these appointments, and that the daily strain of getting down to occupy the editorial chair broke the nerve of his competitor. There is a story told to illustrate this benevolent autocracy, that the famous and whimsical little war correspondent of the Daily Mail, Charlie Hands, was once entering the elevator with Lord Northcliffe, then Sir Alfred Harmsworth. As Charlie entered he took off his hat and made a sweeping bow to the elevator boy.

"What did you do that for?" asked the chief. "Well," said Charlie, "you've got to be careful in this office, you know. He may be the editor tomorrow."

Both Andrew Caird and Walter Fish are old and tried servants of the Northcliffe press. Caird is a Scotchman from Dundee who served his apprenticeship to journalism on a Dundee paper before coming south to join the Northcliffe press. On the Daily Mail he served as a reporter and became one of the most reliable and hard working of political correspondents. He was in the gallery and the lobby of the house of commons for years until, as a result of one of Northcliffe's shuffles, he was brought into the office of chief subeditor. He was mainly responsible for establishing the remarkably accurate standard of editorial efficiency which has characterised the Daily Mail. It was said at the same time that he killed all humor in the paper and that any story with a lightness of touch was certain to succumb to his vigorous blue pencil. His judgment was slow, safe and sure, and after a few years at the desk he became night editor. In this position he ruled the office with a rod of iron, unceasingly demanding "facts" in a rasping Scottish accent and perpetually having erring members of the staff on the carpet.

His regime produced an accurate, efficient, but dull paper, and before the competition of the Daily Express Northcliffe removed him to the business side of his organisation. There Andrew was a great success. He was actively associated in that adventure which brought the wood pulp of Newfoundland to the printing presses of Fleet street. He organised and conducted the Manchester edition of the Daily Mail, an enterprise which owes most of its success to Caird's canny business foresight.

In the early and difficult days of the war Caird largely was responsible for conducting the paper and its associated enterprises through financial quicksands. Northcliffe recognised his business ability and his knowledge of publicity by sending him to the United States on the Northcliffe war mission, where his services were recognised by a knighthood.

A USEFUL BRAKE

Sir Andrew moved from Clapham to Knightsbridge and mellowed considerably. He now is in control of the business side of the Associated Newspapers, a side which includes exhibitions, competitions and insurance schemes of unique originality and far-reaching effect. Slow to humor and cautious to an uncanny degree, Sir Andrew has long been a useful brake on Northcliffe's more generous and extravagant ideas. I should not be a bit surprised if the present libel action arose out of some humorous bulletin directed against Sir Andrew. He also has been for years the representative of the Associated Newspapers in the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. It is likely that he strongly differs from his chief as to the advisability of the latter's withdrawal from that organisation.

Fish started journalism as a reporter for a London news agency. He possessed an immense capacity for work and an accuracy in ascertaining facts which soon brought him to the staff of the young Daily Mail. Fish never wrote a brilliant story, but he never wrote a bad one, and legend has it that these characteristics earned for him one of Northcliffe's lightning promotions. Northcliffe, it is said, walked into the reporters' room one morning and made Fish news editor. As news editor he was a great success. He developed a wonderful nose for news and a method of cross-examination which rendered the nervous or careless reporter dumb. A small, slight man with piercing eyes and a quiet, deadly manner, Fish was at his best on a big story. Then he would mobilise his whole staff and sit quietly a his desk picking up the threads of the story as it developed and producing complete and varied accounts for the night staff.

Just before he war, Northcliffe tried Fish at the chief subeditor's desk, but this was on unknown land and he proved a failure. His nose for news did not carry with it a sure judgment and he was responsible for the printing of one of the worst canards of the war. London was startled one morning in August, 1914, to read in special edition of the Daily Mail that seventeen German battleships had been sunk off the coast of Holland. Fish went back to his desk as news editor. Toward the end of the war he did valuable work on the coal commission and was decorated for his services, and when the office was reorganised he became a director with special charge of labor.

Whatever Northcliffe's faults may be, this must be said for him—he revolutionised British journalism. He raised the poorly paid Fleet Street back to a position of self-respect and importance. His men were well trained well paid and well treated. If Northcliffe chastised them severely, he at least rewarded them adequately, and his rule was paternal. Northcliffe was proud of his men and his men were proud of Northcliffe. To be on the staff of the Daily Mail often meant incurring rude gibes and rough jokes, but every one down to the newest cub reporter was an enthusiastic defender of the "chief." Northcliffe could inspire loyalty and respect because he not only knew the game so well but because he was so very human. When journalists began to agitate for a minimum wage and a 5-day week, Northcliffe gave his full support to the movement and inaugurated a salary system which made the minimum wage appear ridiculous. He insisted on the business side of his firm helping the new trade union in every possible way, and himself became a member of the Journalists' chapel of Carmelite House. It is even said, on one occasion that he threatened to report his reporters to their own organisation.

A SQUARE DEALER

With the mechanical side of his organisation Lord Northcliffe has never had the slightest trouble. When, in the railway strike, a sympathetic printer wrote to the "chief" demanding that the adverse criticisms of the railwaymen in the editorial columns of the Times should be withdrawn, Northcliffe's assertion of his right to print what he liked was supported by 95 per cent of his mechanical staff. Everybody working on the Northcliffe press has felt certain of getting a square deal from "the Old Man."

Northcliffe does not run a paper for dividends, and he has no objection to paying high wages. His policy always has been the highest wages and the best work, but it is a policy not to the liking of business men. He has quarreled with the Newspaper Proprietors Association, not so much because of their introduction of capitalistic owners as because of their attempted cheese-paring policy over wages.

Newspapers have had a hard time in Fleet Street since the war. Few papers have paid. Printing bills have increased tremendously and the new owners of journals have found newspapers a rapid means of losing money. Northcliffe runs a paper because he likes the fun of it, because he feels that he has a duty to the public and a duty to his employees. It is easy to see how the businesslike brains of Sir Andrew Cairo and Walter Fish are more in sympathy with the wage-cutting principles of the new owners than with the ideals of Lord Northcliffe.

It is easy to see also how Lord Northcliffe has unconsciously raised within his own firm powers capable and desirous of altering his policy. He probably still sees Andrew Cairo and Walter Fish as struggling reporters dependent on his slightest whim. There are probably faults on both sides, but of one thing I am certain, Lord Northcliffe never will be a party to any policy by which faithful labor is prevented from enjoying adequate remuneration. If he is to preserve his happy family at the cost of a few directors he can console himself with the thought that directors are a luxury.

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Weather

The typhoon has probably crossed the Yangtse near Chinkiang or Nanking and will continue towards N. W. or N. N. W. Hard squalls of the South quadrant and rough sea on the coasts of Kiangsu and Chekiang. Passing Showers at Shanghai.

BIRTH

VAN EXTER—On September 2, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Exter, of Chefoo, a son, Robert Piet. 51617 S 3

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins and Sermon at 10:30 a.m. Psalm 65; Lessons: Micah vi. Luke iv, 1-13. Anthem: "In Thee is Gladness" (Stanford); Hymns 37, 265, 362; Preacher, The Dean. Holy Communion at 11:45 a.m. Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m. Psalm 66. Lessons: Micah vii. Ephes. i. Anthem: "Sunset and Evening Star" (Parry). Hymns 107, 528, 27; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 65; Lesson: 2 Kings 18, 13 end, Luke 4, 1, 15; Hymns 7, 242, 36, 271; Preacher, Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. N. Lack; "Te Deum"; Hymns 222, 396, 37, 275. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.; Hymns 385, 399, 336, 686.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chargal).—9:30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. C. F. McRae, B. D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The Services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. G. Cecil Smith. 6 p.m. by Rev. Gordon Poteat.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Man." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening prayer in English 6 p.m. Preacher: the Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Community Church.—Service at 11 o'clock at Columbia Country Club, 30 Route Doumer. Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, D. D., of Ningpo, will preach. Afternoon service at Masonic Hall will be resumed next Sunday, September 10.

After All: What Is Literature?

BY H. L. PANGBORN

THE other day an intelligent youth who has just undergone the ordeal of the college entrance examinations showed me a list of books read in preparation for the English test. I remarked that I'd hate to be obliged to make up all the books I had had to read during the past year, to which the youngster retorted, "Yes—but the books I have been reading are Literature!"

The implied distinction is a nice one. But it raises a question. It leave a doubt. May it not be that even I—in the humble capacity of a mere book reviewer and editorial hack—have also, perhaps, been reading something that may some day be called Literature, with a large "L," even by the compilers of a future college entrance board's list? M. Jourdain, one reflects, was naturally surprised to learn that he had been talking prose all his life without being aware of it, but ought we to be content with an almost equivalent naivete as to the printed word? I note that on this sub-freshman's list appears the "Diary of Madame d'Arbjay," and I wonder was Fanny Burney any more a maker of Literature than, let us say, Mrs. Watts or Mrs. Deland? Going farther on that list, I meet the late Oliver Goldsmith (for whom, I confess, I have an almost affectionate liking—he was such a snuffily human person), and I wonder again is "The Vicar of Wakefield" as vitally a "classic" as "The History of Mr. Polly?" Indeed, what is literature?

Of course, it is easy to give an answer that is really an evasion by a simple classification and a few formal definitions: there is a small body of universally accepted Great Ones who have made literature, Shakespeare, Homer, Goethe, Rabelais and a dozen or so more (most of whom are but scantily read nowadays), and behind these a much larger company of traditionally accepted Secondary Greatnesses, such as Balzac, Schiller, Dickens, Scott, Emerson—a noble army whose Works call for a capital and who, beyond a reasonable doubt, produced literature. Behind these again is an accepted accidental, or near great ones, whose writings are preserved and venerated as literature because of some association with history or because they are held to be illuminatively "typical" of their era. The author of "Evelina" belongs in that family, but there remains the puzzle: why is "Evelina" occasionally read, and even enjoyed today, while Mrs. Radcliffe, who was immensely popular in her time, is utterly forgotten and no living youth of today could go a further step and actually read "Thaddeus of Warsaw." In fact, as to the tertiary and lower strata, and even as to some of the secondary, the traditional classifications give us no answer in explanation of the instinct that led my youngster to set aside the current product of the printing press as literature while according that distinction to certain respectably embalmed books.

But it isn't necessary to be dead in order to be recognised as a maker of literature. Even a professor of English in a fresh water college will admit that Kipling is guilty of writing literature. Some will even recognise H. G. Wells as an immortal in the making. Any one who reads French will not hesitate over Anatole France. Maybe one could add a few more names, but beyond that the going gets harder, and there is an increasing tendency to shy. The reader and the reviewer and professional critic becomes more and more skittish and uncertain—is this new book literature or just reading matter? The instinct is to leave it to posterity to decide, but that is also an evasion. It is small comfort to the writer, and it isn't flattering to our own intelligence. We ought to be able to tell the sheep from the goats somehow for our own satisfaction. Of course, when posterity arrives it will have the advantage of a better perspective; in any case it will make up its own mind, with small regard to what we think. And we shall not be here, at least not sufficiently in the flesh to be able to quarrel with posterity about it, unless some future Conan Doyle greatly improves means of spirit communication. In the meantime may we not sometimes be venturesome enough to try to decide for ourselves?

II.

Far be it from me to assume any magisterial position—I am doing no more than expressing a personal opinion, for what it may be worth, as the outgrowth of over thirty years' experience as a reviewer. If you demand a positive, complete answer to the question, "What is literature?" I must say, I dunno, but I've got a "hunch." As to the value of any personal opinion, I recall that in my cub reporter days I was once assigned to cover a good old fashioned revival meeting, and when the exhorter demanded that all who wanted to be saved should rise I kept my seat with youthful obstinacy. (I'd probably get up today to save bother.) A mild old lady who sat behind me—or, rather, who now stood behind me—spoke to me reproachfully. I explained that I was there merely as a reporter, to which she retorted: "Young man, even a reporter's soul may be worth saving!"

So, even a professional reviewer's opinion may be worth something.

There are, of course, accepted canons of criticism that are valid as far as they go. To be litera-

(Continued on Page 17)

Nations Race To Learn The Tiny Atom's Secret

Discoverer Will Hold In His Possession Force To Rule The World; Release Of Atomic Energy Will Revolutionise Power Scheme Of Entire Globe

A quiet laboratory at Cambridge University, in England. Locked doors. A little, stoop-shouldered man behind them, alone, peering through a microscope into a small glass box. He starts. There has been a barely perceptible flash upon a zinc plate at the end of the box—a mere ghost of light. He makes a note. In the course of two or three months, the message goes forth to the scientific world, "Sir Ernest Rutherford has apparently succeeded in dislodging a nuclei of hydrogen from an atom of nitrogen."

Mere technical jargon though it is to the layman, that simple message has started the scientists of all the world on a secret and desperate race which may decide the destiny of humanity for the next thousand years. It has overturned a hundred scientific theories and at least one philosophy. It has provided the key to a door which, if opened, will give the opener the most powerful and devastating weapon ever placed in the hands of man.

Within the next twenty years it may conceivably revolutionise warfare, industry and finance. It is the master charm—the open sesame to an inexhaustible store of the primal energy which makes the wheels of the universe go round.

And to the nation which first discovers it, there will probably go a world dominion such as never figured in the most grandiose dreams of Caesar or Napoleon.

Who will win the race? That is a question which only time can answer. Through Sir Ernest and his corps of assistants, England has the lead. But the United States, with Prof. R. A. Millikan, whose recent known researches have supplemented those of Rtherford, is a close second.

Next comes France, with Becquerel and Mme. Curie, the latter of whom is said to be devoting all her recent investigations to the subjects.

Close behind are Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan, all with talented and brilliant physicists who are working night and day on the problem.

Some of their discoveries are public property; others are unquestionably burned in the archives which each government reserves for priceless scientific information. It is even conceivable that some intent investigator, laboring in the fastness of his laboratory already has stumbled upon the great secret, that even now, some nation is preparing to forge it into a sword which will subdue the peoples of the earth. For, given the secret, nothing could be easier. Bankrupt Russia, tiny Montenegro, backward China—any of these might dictate its will to the great and powerful nations which recently have been arranging their affairs and boundaries with the casual and complete assurance which might alone can give.

BROKE UP AN ATOM

What is the great secret? What is its power? How can it be so powerfully used?

What Sir Ernest did was to break up an atom. You might think that this was as simple as breaking up a lump of coal or a home, but it isn't. In fact, it is quite difficult. To understand why, the story must be started at the beginning.

About a dozen men in the United States, including Millikan and Charles P. Steinmetz, are familiar with the whole absorbing venture of science into the strange region where the story leads. One of them is Prof. H. P. Cady, director of physical chemistry at Kansas University, and, quite incidentally, so far as his own viewpoint is concerned, the individual responsible for the fact that America is now inflating its army and navy dirigibles with non-explosive helium gas instead of explosive coal gas, and thereby saving the lives of a lot of aeronauts whose education has been a considerable expense to the taxpayers.

The story, Prof. Cady will tell you, begins in 1896, when Becquerel discovered that the element known as uranium gave out a certain ray, now known as the alpha ray. In 1898, the Curies came along with the news that the substance in uranium responsible for this ray was radium.

NEW ATOMIC THEORY

Up to this time physical chemistry had regarded it as definitely established that the atom was indivisible, that it was the smallest particle of matter in this physical universe. By way of apology for physical chemistry, it may be stated that it had considerable reason on its side. An atom is so small that up to date no one has ever seen, heard, tasted, felt or shaken hands with one. Its very existence, in fact, is recognized only because there is no other way of explaining a thousand facts in chemistry. As for weighing an atom—well, as Professor Cady apologetically explains, the task is considerably complicated by the fact that the best laboratory scales can weigh only to the comparatively high tonnage of one two hundred and fifty millionth of a gram, and there are about 40,000 million atoms in one gram of oxygen, the standard atomic weight unit.

But, while physical chemistry was laboring in benighted error, along came radium and several other elements which may be extracted from uranium, including helium and niton and ionium, and said, "Explain me." Whereupon, physical chemistry got busy and, in due course of time, learned that radium, helium and the rest were formed by no less a process than the natural breaking up of the atoms of uranium.

Immediately, a new vista of the universe—a new universe, infinitesimally small as well as infinitesimally large—was opened up. Experiments, some of the most important of which were made by Millikan, the American, revealed that each atom, far from being indivisible, was made up of a perfect planetary system of smaller particles revolving about each other and encircled by a belt of electrons. In the case of uranium and the elements of which it is the parent, it was evident that the atomic systems were steadily breaking up and, without the aid of man, performing the transmutation of metals for which the alchemists of old sought so eagerly.

Most important of all, it was revealed that in this breaking up, the atoms were developing tremendous energy. A unit of radium, for instance, gave off enough heat inside of an hour to melt its own weight in ice.

TO HASTEN PROCESS

Here was energy unlimited—having its source apparently in the primal force of the universe. But there was one difficulty. The uranium turned into ionium and the ionium into radium and the radium into niton, but it did it all with a complete disregard for time. It did it, experiment developed, with such extreme deliberation that it took a good, hard-working chuck of uranium about eight billion years to throw off four units (grams, ounces or pounds) of helium and something like another billion to develop into radium. This could be hurried up by the artificial extraction of the radium, but the cost was a little prohibitive, running to about $125,000,000 per horsepower. So physical chemistry took a new tack. It started looking for a way in which the breaking up of the atoms could be hastened.

Sir Ernest and Millikan were leaders in this work. Sir Ernest went after the particles of the atoms and Millikan after the electrons, which Cady describes as "disembodied charges of negative electricity."

It was precisely the sort of job that any good journeyman researcher in physical chemistry delights in, this race to isolate the separate parts of a theoretical atom. The problem, briefly, was to catch either a section of an atom or an election on the wing, and to tuck it safely away in the bag. The fact that the game could not be seen, heard, touched nor detected by any direct method, only added to the element of sport.

Sir Ernest went gunning for his atomic particles with the alpha ray. The alpha ray, it may as well be explained here as elsewhere, is one of the peculiar products of uranium and radium. If you've never seen one, look at your illuminated watch dial, and you will see along two thousand of them a second. A healthy alpha ray bustles along at the rate of twelve thousand miles a second and flashes at the two thousand rate. It quits, though, as soon as it runs into anything substantial and gives a final flash and becomes helium. It is pretty powerful, as you may judge from the fact that there is only about 4 cents worth of radium on your watch and the marked price is $120 a milligram.

HOW SCIENTIST REASONED

Sir Ernest, crediting Cady for the explanation, began by shooting vacuumed alpha rays in the general direction of a zinc screen. As long as the screen was within range the alpha rays flashed against it. When it was pulled a little farther away the flashing stopped.

Then Sir Ernest filled his vacuum with hydrogen and resumed. Hydrogen is just four times as light as helium, and Sir Ernest had an idea that a few of the helium atoms or alpha rays would come in contact with the lighter hydrogen atoms and knock them on. He was right. This time when he moved the zinc screen out of range of the alpha rays it continued to show intermittent flashes. Deduction: The alpha rays were connecting with the hydrogen atoms and knocking them the distance. Batting practice, in other words. Of course Sir Ernest couldn't see the atoms of hydrogen, but he knew exactly what was happening. There wasn't any other way in which flashes could have gone on showing on the zinc screen.

"Now," we may picture Sir Ernest saying to himself, particularly as he was raised in Canada, "I'll send in a pinchhitter for the final inning."

With which, he proceeded to exhaust the hydrogen from the glass cylinder and to fill it with nitrogen. Why? Because Sir Ernest had the whole thing figured out in advance. Nitrogen, it happens, is heavier than helium in the ratio of 14 to 4. Therefore, if the helium hit a nitrogen atom, it would simply be out of luck. The nitrogen atom might wabble a little, but it wouldn't hit the screen. On the other hand—and here was where Sir Ernest did some pretty fine figuring—if one of the helium atoms could succeed in knocking a chunk out of the nitrogen atom, it would whale the separated section for the distance.

TOO SMALL FOR MICROSCOPE

Probably there was never a stranger ball game, nor one with so much at stake, as the one which the little scientist staged in his locked laboratory. For convenience, the average reader, who is more familiar with baseball than atoms, may as well picture it in the action of the diamond.

Play ball, then. The alpha ray at the bat. Some slugger, the alpha ray. Two thousand swings a second at a speed of twelve thousand miles a second. That beat "Babe" Ruth.

The ball is a nitrogen atom. There are billions of them, but that doesn't help the alpha ray much. It must find one particular atom and hit it so hard that it will knock it to pieces. Furthermore, it must hit in exactly the right place—right on the trademark. And—don't forget—both batter and ball are much too infinitesimal to be seen even by the highest powered microscopes.

The alpha ray starts swinging. One strike? Two? No, two thousand strikes a second.

"Whamety-wham-wham!"

"St-r-rike one hundred thousand," calls the imaginary umpire.

The alpha ray goes right on. It is game, and besides, it has lots of strikes.

"Sir-r-rike five hundred thousand!"

Still, the zinc screen in center field fails to register the little

(Continued on Page 15)

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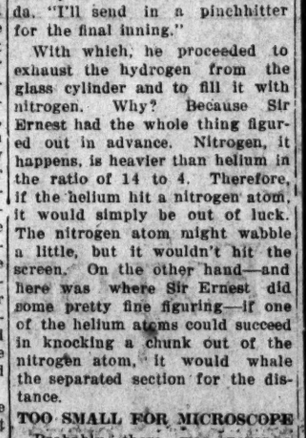

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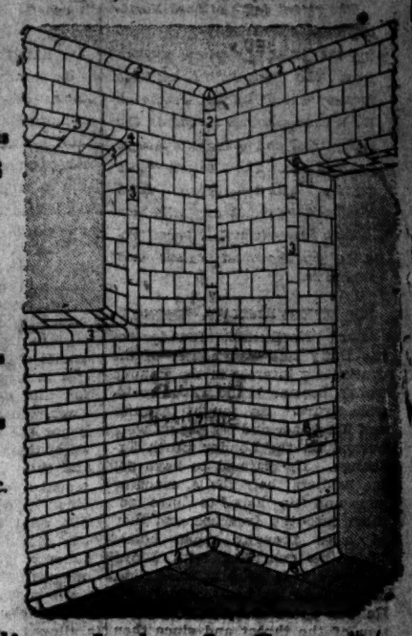

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GOSH, HE'S AFRAID OF YOU, AIN'T HE SHRIMP?
I HEARD ALL ABOUT IT, YOU FAKER!
FAKER?
SAY KID, THE BOSS IS SCARED TO PIECES OF SHRIMP!
OUR BOSS TOLD ME WHY HE DIDN'T KEEP YOU IN THE INK WELL! HA!-HA!-HA!
I WOULDN'T LET THE BIG GOOF WORK, THAT'S WHY!
YOU CRIED SO MUCH, YOUR TEARS MADE THE INK SO THIN HE COULDN'T WORK! HA! HA!
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* * *

Live and learn say we. We never did understand this mercantile howl about overhead expense until we started looking at the prices for new fall hats!

* * *

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* * *

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* * *

Divorces in France have increased by leaps and bounds since the armistice. Peace seems to bring everything except peace.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"The world, dear Agnes, is a strange affair."—Moliere.

"It seemed as though the triumph of Christ's moral law in international life is beginning just when it seems to be failing in social and even personal life."—Bishop Welldon.

"The biggest liars on earth are the people who write testimonials."—Councillor Stone of Canterbury.

"It hurteth not the toung to give faire wordes."—John Heywood.

"Many go out for wool and come home shorn themselves."—Cervantes.

* * *

Ode To A Cloud

Make way while the sun shines!

* * *

The season (thank Heaven!) for monkey jackets is about over. We say, praise be! because we always had a ghastly fear for being mistaken for the head-waiter—and it has happened at last!

'Tother night we went to the Carlton having arranged to get the table and several other couples were to join us later. The other couples came in and we hopped across the floor to lead them to the table we had saved.

A person named Bourne whom we had met a coupla times was in the gang. We approached.

"How many of you came?" sez we politely, nodding to several we knew.

The Bourne person gave us the icy once-over.

Then he reached out as though he were going to stroke his pet feline.

"No rush, my man," sezze, "we'll select our own table."

And they shot men like Lincoln!

* * *

We've wandered by Thomas Coats and Son at 10 Kiukiang Road a half-dozen or so times but we haven't decided yet whether the son's name was Vesta or not.

* * *

Ma Jongg sez it was only a few years ago that parents thought daughter had no chance to catch a man unless they kept her in clothes.

* * *

Among the things we don't understand, sez the New York World, is how a mosquito gets along without sleep. We don't know about the American variety but those in Frenchtown walk in their sleep.

* * *

WHAT WAS MINE

The song you sing is my song,
But what is that to you?
For I am but a shadow
The wind blows through.

I am but a name, a face,
And yet the song you sing
Is the one you taught to me
In another spring.

How could you forget so soon!
Yet what is that to me
Since I have forgotten you,
And we are free?

So why should I be weeping
When all is said and done,
For a little song you sing
To another one?

ABIGALL CRESSON.

* * *

The man that wrote 'Man wants but little here below nor wants that little long' didn't realise he'd have to bow to the whim of fashion, sez Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny who has lengthened her skirts until they're almost to her knees since hearing the news from Paree.

* * *

After a very intensive investigation A. Dumb Bunny, one of our most astute defectives says that he is prepared to refute the canard that the Cobra Trading Company on Rue Montauban deals in perscription-getters for inhabitants of the United States of Aridity.

* * *

Anti-likker authorities want more dollars for prohibition enforcement in the United States. Also more sense we'd say.

* * *

Yes, Little Sun-flower, it's a doggone shame our ancestors didn't live long enough to see how smart we are—and how many more times they're going to dig up the streets.

LARRY.

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Nations Race To Learn The Tiny Atom's Secret

(Continued from Page 14)

flash which would mean a homer. Maybe it's all a mistake. Maybe time is the only chemist which can separate an atom. Maybe the alpha ray is a "bum busher" that can't stand up in the big league. Maybe all that inexhaustible supply of energy, with all its limitless possibilities for good and evil will stay stored up in its own super-microscopic planetary system.

AT LAST A HIT

"Str-r-rke six hundred thousand!"

The alpha ray tries again. Two thousand flashes a second. It's got to hit one of those atoms of nitrogen. And when it does, O won't it knock the H—that is, the hydrogen—out of it.

"Str-r-rike seven hundred thousand!"

"Hit it!" imaginary fans may be pictured as abjuring. "O, you alpha! Line her out!"

But the center field fence still stands untouched. Then, just as the umpire is getting ready to call "Str-r-rike eight hundred thousand!" it comes.

"Zowie!"

Right into the center of a nitrogen atom tears the alpha ray at twelve thousand miles a second.

"Rip!" It knocks a hydrogen particle out of the center.

"Bang!" it lands the broken chunk of atom, hydrogen-bent-for-election, right up against the zinc screen.

No cheering multitude. No pulsating telegraph wires. Just Sir Ernest, writing in his notebook Sir Ernest hasn't seen an atom yet. But he knows he has torn one to pieces. He knows that was what happened because it couldn't have been anything else. The nitrogen atoms were too heavy for the helium to knock against the screen: therefore, the flash was a sub-infinitesimal sphere of hydrogen which made up a portion of the atom's planetary system. Sir Ernest has batted out his historic homerun.

ENERGY DEVELOPED

Of course, like all scientists, Sir Ernest has confirmed its first experiment by many subsequent ones. He now is known to have it figured down to so fine a point as to state positively that each atom of nitrogen is composed of three nuclei of helium, two nuclei of hydrogen, and fourteen electrons. He has also calculated that, in breaking up, each atom develops immense energy. How much more he may be keeping to himself, his brother scientists do not know, any more than they knew what co-investigators in the same field may be keeping to themselves in the laboratories of France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan.

The possibilities involved are limitless. Professor Millikan estimates that, if atomic energy in one mountain could be released, it would supply the world with power for many thousands of year. The atomic energy in one good sized building stone, it is estimated, would furnish sufficient projectile force to win a good-sized war. Any nation with the secret would be able to step into the world arena at once and issue its orders to every other nation, no matter how great and powerful.

Then how could a smaller nation overcome a larger one in the use of this strange power? By employing the secret to release the new force against its enemy, by revolutionising the world of power.

The atomic energy in a five-pound piece of rock, suddenly rent into nothingness, would be enough to destroy completely an entire city. A small bit of wood, no larger than a pencil, would give an airplane sufficient power to keep it aloft for days. The atomic energy—not the explosive energy—in an ordinary three inch shell would provide ammunition for twenty "Big Berthas" for 1,000 shots each. A steamer could cross the ocean on a half ton of coal. A submarine could cruise for years without returning to its base of supplies. A torpedo could be made which controlled by wireless, could be sent from San Francisco to Japan.

CAN MAKE GOLD

Exactly what plan would be followed in utilizing such tremendous power is one of the many problems yet to be solved. The general scientific assumption, however, is that it would be somewhat like the present scheme of firing an ordinary shell. The powder would be represented by the atomic charge; the percussion cap, by the device which would release the pent-up atomic energy.

Nor does this cover the entire potentialities of the achievement. Sir Ernest seems to have demonstrated that a nitrogen atom is not just a nitrogen atom, but a composition of hydrogen and helium. Therefore, science concludes, a gold atom is not actually gold, but a combination of other elements. Let the nature of those elements be discovered—let a method of breaking up and riuniting atoms be devised—and the financial basis of the world may be overturned in a day. Or, if he likes, the discoverer may keep his secret to himself and enjoy wealth without limits.

But he must move rapidly, this theoretical discoverer, if he is to be the first to the secret. Already the entire scientific genius of the world is entered in the race, Becquerel and Mme. Curie in France, Giesel in Germany, Godlowski in Russia, Millikan in America, Kinoshe in Japan—all are known to be straining ever effort to reach the coveted goal.

Perhaps, as suggested, one of them has already reached it. Fellow scientists do not regard this as impossible. Most scentific secrets are shared as soon as they are learned, but no one recognises better than the scientists themselves that here is one priceless bit of knowledge which the finder will keep to himself.

"SHOOTING AT A CARTRIDGE"

Professor Cady, however, is not one of those who believes that the moment of victory is imminent.

"There is no question," he says, "that, if some method can be found by which atomic energy may be quickly and cheaply released, the world's power scheme will be revolutionised. But there is much question that it can be accomplished except at prohibitive expense. The present process is like shooting at a cartridge with a rapid fire gun in order to discharge the cartridge. It costs too much.

"However, the field of scientific discovery which may open up if a feasible method of disintegrating and, perhaps, even reassembling, atomic structure can be devised is almost too huge for the imagination. The fact that it seems to have been done, even by such an elaborate process, is an immense step forward. It is possible to speculate on what may come next, but it is not possible to predict."

Quite a problem, but great minds are working on it. Working on it as Sir Ernest worked, quietly and steadily, in little lock-ed laboratories at the principal universities of the world. No audience, no applause. Just the knowledge, constant and sustaining, that they are at the edge of a monumental discovery—that they have one foot in a door behind which lies one of the immense secrets of the universe. Spectacled, gray-haired man, with intent eyes, pinch-hitting for the general public—shooting their alpha rays of thought into the boundless realm of the unexplored. Because, after all, there is never any telling. T[illegible] are no 100 thousand dollar s[illegible] the Science league and the h[illegible] blest player may bat out a hom[illegible] any minute.

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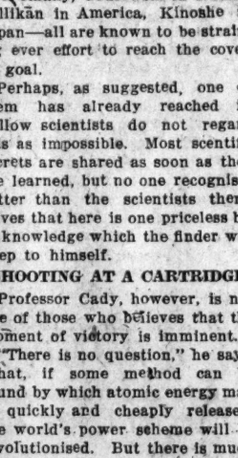

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Alsace-Lorraine Becoming Cultural And Economic Bulwark Of France; Visitor Struck With Opposition To Everything German

BY EUGENE JOLAS

Is Wilhelmstrasse planning a political invasion of Alsace-Lorraine? Premier Poincare's warning to Americans to ignore the historical lies of German propagandists about the morals of the "lost provinces" has reopened the problem from a new angle. While still staggering under the burden of the post-war period Germany has embarked upon an offensive for the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

Masking their hectic attempts under the guise of altruism, a group of former German residents of the two provinces flood the world with manifestoes and pamphlets asking for the political autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine. Baden-Baden and Karlsruhe, on the other side of the Rhine, are the cities from which this campaign is proceeding, aided and abetted by the German Foreign Office.

This became apparent recently when the French secret police unearthed a plot hatched in Prussia contemplating the moral and economic reattachment of the two provinces to Germany. The "Heimat-Dienst," or "Home Service," was found to have originated in the Wilhelmstrasse, whence a trained corps of investigators and propagandists were sent to the Sarre Valley and Alsace-Lorraine with the avowed purpose of keeping awake the national spirit through the channels of highly incendiary pamphlets.

With the arrest of the chief propagandist the movement was given a setback, although French officials claim that the spies of the "Heimat-Dienst" are scattered all over the provinces. A high court at Sarrebrucke, Sarre Valley, sentenced the head of the propaganda service to twenty years at hard labor "in contumaciam," but he succeeded in making his escape across the Rhine.

There is little doubt that the campaign for independence has found no favor among the population of Alsace and Lorraine. Although during the process of readjustment mistakes undoubtedly were made by the French administration, the feeling among the people is one of affection for France and pride in the reattachment to the motherland.

PEACE FOLLOWS NIGHTMARE

While Germany is mourning the "lost land," this melancholy emotion finds no echo in the hearts of the citizens she has lost, for the destruction of the Prussian spirit which once flaunted its arrogant banners in military parades and tyrannous bureaucracy has left the little country in the morning peace that follows a ghasty nightmare.

Alsace-Lorraine is now slowly groping back to its new, post-war orientation—a process that already has caused many pangs and moments of volcanic troubles, but is beginning today to crystalise itself. The intensive struggle once waged between the natives and the "immigrants" from the German side, between a horde of pedantic, muddling officials from the interior and the sensitive people of the "crown-land" has resolved itself into the dazed attempt of the liberated citizens to readjust themselves to the new era.

One of the outstanding phases of Europe's reconstruction is the amazing skill with which the national metamorphosis of smaller countries, reabsorbed into the motherland, was effected within a comparatively brief space of time. In some cases the separation of "child and parent" was less than a century old when the convulsions of the World War shook the political and economic system of the Continent. The process of assimilation was not yet entirely completed under the regime of the conqueror, when, lo! a new administration burst in and necessitated another change.

Such is the dilemma of Alsace-Lorraine today. These rich and beautiful provinces, wrested from France by Bismarck after Germany's victorious campaign of 1870-71, free again the problem of a political change, although it was admitted, even under the Kaiser regime, that all attempts to completely Prussianise the country had failed.

It is not generally known, however, that Alsace-Lorraine consists, properly speaking, of two different countries—Alsace and Lorraine—which only a common fate has welded together. When the separation from France was effected, it was only natural that they should cling together and it is pathetically appealing to listen to oratorical spellbinders at political meetings today solemnise the years of common sufferings they underwent before 1918.

OPPOSE THE GERMAN

The Alsatians, with their beautiful capital of Strasbourg, like to call themselves "Allemans," to indicate their descent from a tribe which fought the Roman invaders with such marvelous courage. The Lorrainers, their brothers-in-arms, are temperamentally and racially of different caliber. The languages of the two sections, fundamentally a crudely perverted German, have very little in common, due to their dialects and a generous admixture of French.

The visitor to Alsace-Lorraine today is struck with the opposition to everything German. In street cars, taverns, offices, the Kaiser's language is taboo. The home patois, long under seal during the Kaiser days, is again the semi-official language.

When the present writer, after an absence of ten years, returned to Alsace-Lorraine recently he was struck with the amazing change in the general complexion of the country. Short shrift had been made of the imperial German nomenclature, and the symbols of the French Republic seemed entirely in place. The "Landtag," once the legislative body, had vanished. The district presidents had become "prefets," the "Kreisdirektoren" were now "sous-prefets;" the "Bezirkstage" were now "conseils generaux;" the "Kreistage" were "conseils d'arondissement;" the "Gemeinderate" were "conseils municipaux." The "Rathaus" had again taken its former name of "Hotel de Ville;" street names which had blazoned forth the symbols of Prussian conquests were reverently changed into names reminiscent of the days before 1870, or had adopted names prominent in the World War; cities and towns reverted to the names they had before the foundation of the Third Republic.

But underneath these outward changes there was also a deep and fundamental metamorphosis which may be described as spiritual. The currents of life had been diverted into new channels. The neurotic tension of the war days had snapped and the situation was cleared.

Rapidly the country was being cleared of the vast crowd of German citizens and officials—teachers, priests, business men, manufacturers—who had regarded the "Reichsland" as their special prey for exploitation. The famous Bridge of Kehl, near Strasbourg, was the scene of many expulsions while the weeding-out process was going on. Here rabid friends of Citizen Hohenzollern saw their last glimpse of the beautiful Alsatian country, where once they strutted about supreme.

A whole archaic civilisation fled helterskelter beyond the Rhine, leaving the country in a state of chaos, and a new and victorious civilisation had to adjust itself to a tremendous, volcanic renovation of ideas and systems.

IMMENSELY RICH COUNTRY

Here was an immensely rich country which had become disorganised as a result of the war. Here was a country the new generation of which, at least, was entirely reared under the influence of German imperialism. How would France go about it to weld it into the departmental system of the republic?

After some acrid discussions it was decided to reorganise the education of the youth of the provinces by the application of the "direct method." The children of Alsace-Lorraine had gone to German schools, had imbibed German ideas, had learned German as their primary method of expression. Now the French government brought teachers from France, who by an extraordinary system evolved after a long study taught the children in French, forced them to forget all German ideology and adopt the rudimentary cerebration of the beginner. Public schools and high schools alike became Gallicised with the stroke of a pen.

That the children of the new provinces were confronted with a formidable task was apparent. While the difficulty in the case of the beginners was less marked, the older pupils had to adopt processes of thought entirely foreign to them. The writer during his travels saw many pathetic instances of the hardships under which these boys and girls labored.

There is considerable opposition to the system on the part of the population. In talking to M. Edouard Helter, editor of the "Journal de Metz," one of the most influential papers in Lorraine, the writer was given the impression that the "direct method" has found no favor with the press. He pointed out that the system makes it impossible to enter into the spirit of French, and the terrific pressure upon the juvenile brain was a great detriment to the development of the child, because of the fact that the boy or girl has to virtually think in two languages at the same time.

"We are educating our children to become inefficient in both French and German," he said.

Although Alsace and Lorraine have a population of less than 2,000,000, their political evolution since the French occupation has made rapid strides in the last three years, and the two provinces are ably represented at Paris by their Deputies. The party constellation as it existed under the German rule was changed within a few months into one corresponding to the new conditions, and the elections are being held with as much fanfare and excitement as in our own America. The former Centrists or Clericals became Republicans, while the workers affiliated themselves with the radical parties, which are under the leadership of the Central Federation of Labor.

The political issues rotate, especially, around the economic readjustment of the country and the determination of the department status. Bitter opposition has been voiced against the project advanced by some French politicians to incorporate the provinces within an arbitrary arrangement of departments which would include Lorraine in sections properly Alsatian. Pointing out the essential difference of temperament, dialect, customs and character of Alsace and Lorraine, the defenders of the old system have been waging a bitter war against the plan. Under temporary arrangements Lorraine is now the Department of Moselle, while Alsace consists of the departments of the Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

Because of the difficulty of governmental centralisation and the natural suspicion of the Alsatian and Lorrainer against the high-handed methods of politicians, a consultative general council was named some time ago. The function of this body, consisting of officials and private individuals who are natives of the country, is to co-ordinate the legislative regulations in accordance with the wishes of the population.

The matter of grievances came to a head with the publication of a pamphlet, "Le Malaise Alsatien-Lorrain," by Professor Marcel Nast, professor of law at the University of Strasbourg. In this brochure admission is frankly made that serious misunderstandings have arisen between the population of the provinces and the French officials, and various suggestions are made for bridging over the difficulties.

"In their immense joy at being liberated from the Prussian yoke and becoming French again," says Professor Nast, "the natives of Alsace-Lorraine, forgetting perhaps, that perfection is never really possible, undoubtedly had hopes and requests which were difficult to meet. In their joy at setting their foot again on free Alsace-Lorraine, which was then still surrounded by the aureole of the martyr, the French probably were too much under the impression of entering the Promised Land. As soon as the fatal shock of interests occurred the mirage vanished on both sides—there came a certain disenchantment.

"According to Deputies Lafont and Ubry, the whole trouble was due solely to the mistakes made by the French government, by the French administration, by the incompetence of its officials. If one believes Abbe Muller, the trouble was caused by the fact that for the administrative law which Germany had perfected, modernised, simplified there was substituted an archaic administrative legislation which was heavy and unwieldly. M. Schuman, on the other hand, attributes the breakdown to the profusion of officials who encumber the service.

"It should be well understood that I do not desire and nobody desires to attack the customs or even the dialect of Alsace and Lorraine. This would be impossible. Although the Revolution suppressed the provinces and realised French unity, it did not hinder the survival of the customs of Brittany, Normandy, the Provencal or the Basques. It would, therefore, be a serious mistake if one would destroy the originality of the Alsatians and Lorrainers."

FUTURE TO DECIDE

According to Professor Nast, most of the grievances are due to the situation created by the conflict between the local legislation and the French legislation. The fundamental question is this: shall Alsace and Lorraine have an administrative and legislative regime different from the other departments of France? The future will decide this.

One of the curious phenomena of the new regime is the relation of the Catholic churches to the new government. Shortly after the armistice President Millerand made a speech at Strasbourg in which he pledged France to continue the system in vogue under the German administration by which the clergy was paid partially by the state. In view of the fact that France has, officially, separation of church and state, this condition draws a sharp contrast between the situation of the priests in the interior of France, who receive no state aid, and those of Alsace and Lorraine. It may be noted in this connection that most of the Catholic priests in the reconquered provinces are strongly monarchical in sympathy and are followers of Leon Daudet, leader of the royalists.

As for the intellectual readjustment, a tremendous renaissance in art and literature is taking place today, with Strasbourg as the center. Here in the city famous for its cathedral, the intellectuals have grouped themselves around "La Litterature Populaire," which upholds the artistic rebels of the modern schools. Dialect poetry flourishes, the expressionists and dadaists dance to their weird rhythms, the dramatists experiment with new forms.

Alsace-Lorraine is today on the road to becoming the cultural and economic bulwark of France. Spies and German propagandists notwithstanding, the people are contented under the tricolor and think of the German period merely as a nightmare, the memory of which the years will efface.

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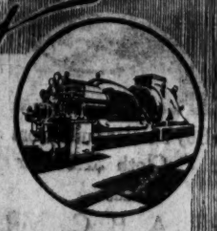
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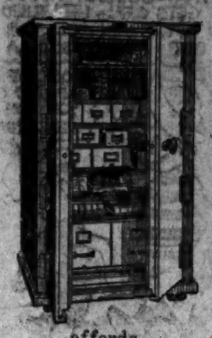
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After All: What Is Literature?

(Continued from Page 14)

ture, instead of mere reading matter, a book must obviously have both substance and manner. It must have something to say, something really worth saying, and it must be efficient in expressing its message. Excellence of style alone, with an emptiness behind it, does not endure. Nor does even a nugget of solid truth wear very well if it is put out in the rough. What usually happens in that case is that some more skilled artificer comes along and works over the raw material into lasting form. It is possible to lay down rules, narrow and broad, precise and vague, as to what is "art."

But then along comes somebody like Theodore Dreiser and blithely kicks over the whole pile, defying all accepted rules, from those of humble grammar and syntax up to higher laws of dramatic construction. He can turn his plot upside down, or feed it out in raw, disjointed fragments; he can misuse words—not with intent, but because he misunderstands their true meaning—and can indulge in the utmost eccentricities of diction. Yet it would be a rash person who would deny today that "Sister Carrie" and "Twelve Men" are Literature with a large L. It is not that he is evolving a new form, as the verbalists fancy (mistakenly) that they are doing. He is doing nothing of the kind; he is simply, brutally, directly mishanding the old forms, at almost every point and is "getting away with it."

Nevertheless, the obvious rules suffice to sift out the great mass of current production of printed matter. The test of truthfulness to human nature, of reality in the substance easily throws the great majority of books into the class whereof it is said that for them "posterity is six months off." Not that they do not fill a legitimate place in the mysterious scheme of things. Most of them provide a mild, probably innocuous amusement for the moment, especially for a class of readers, of whom there are literally millions, who, if they had been born fifty years or more ago never would have read anything at all. Modern popular education has lifted whole strata of the people out of illiteracy to the point where they can enjoy and profit by the works of Harold Bell Wright, or "glad" books, or the cruder forms of detective-mystery yarns, Wild West movie stuff and the sentimental "he-she," "heart throb" love story. Unfortunately, too, they are educated up to the poisonous and perverted sex stories. But on the whole this popular mass of fiction is harmless enough. It is better than the Farmer's Almanac or, at another point, the thin devotional books of a century ago. At least, like the Buddhist deity, it is "striving to become." But it falls short of anything that we can properly call literature.

I venture to think also that we can safely lay aside most of another class of current writing, which often has fineness of style, even beauty of a sort, and a good deal of subtlety in its conception, but is fundamentally untruthful—askew on its foundations, or without any solid foundation at all; houses, often beautiful houses in some ways, built upon quick sands. Some of this class is on the border line; frankly, we may be mistaken in our contemporary judgment here. But, for illustration, I find it hard to imagine the readers of fifty years from today going into ecstasies over most of the writings of D. H. Lawrence, though, of course, I can see the great excellence of some elements in his work. But their vogue, I believe, is due to an accidental aptness to the uneasy, changeful spirit of the times, of which, nevertheless, it is not an adequate expression.

III

The best made of such books as those may fall into a secondary class of near-literature: books that will last as useful sidelights upon some element of the life of an era, much as one reads, if one has to, certain of the later mediaeval prose romances, or the very minor Elizabethans, to get a better idea of the whole period. Some may survive, after a fashion, as "horrible examples," just as, at an opposite pole, "Sandford and Merton" stands for something denifte in the life of our ancestors. But who reads "Sandford and Merton" today?

That leads to the "hunch" hereinbefore mentioned. To be accepted as literature I demand of a book that it shall have not only adequateness of style, beauty of finish, a fine manner, and one only a "convincing" truthfulness to human nature in its essentials, the human nature of all time, but also a convincing truthfulness to the specific incarnation of that human nature in the precise time and environments dealt with. It may have the first two and yet soon cease to be very interesting to the average reader, who will sense something missing. The necessity of the third element is one reason for the usual failure of the historical novel to hold its readers beyond the moment. Scott sometimes managed to have the third with the other two somewhat lacking, but when he exercised all three together we get a "Quentin Durward," which is as much of a "best seller" today as when it first appeared.

A good many of our better, really clever writers display the first and third of these elements with an insufficient addition or the second. They pick out ephemeral, immaterial things and pretend that they are giving us a complete picture. That is why they will not last. Any confirmed novel reader can think of a score of such books—books that are really good in their way but remain of the moment. Contrast any one of them with, for example, De Morgan's "Joe Vance," which is very much a novel of a distinct period and is, none the less, one of all time as well.

Naturally one thinks chiefly of fiction in the form of novel and short story today. But the same tests apply to the drama (what there is of it), and to a less extent to poetry—also, what there is of it. The poet, however, has a broader license. One might almost say that a truly great poem may be built out of any one of those three elements all alone. Some verse has attained immortality by sheer perfection of form: vox et praeterea nihil—like some of the Elizabethan lyrics, the thought of which reduces to almost nothing if you try to translate it into prose. But for the most part the enduring poem must also have all three elements.

Harking back a bit, to apply this test, I venture to think that the reason why "The Vicar of Wakefield" is not genuinely palatable to the youth of today is that it was too much of its time and somewhat lacking in the second essential, of truthfulness to basis human of all ages. The human being is not inconsistent with himself; he changes, as he changes the fashion of his clothes, of his religion, his politics, even his morals, but there remains a central core that appears to be unchangeable, and when the novelist gets too far from that he loses his grip on posterity, at possession of all three essentials that makes Homer and Vergil as readable today (to the few who can really read them) as they were to their contemporaries, whereas Dante, who is the greatest example of genius manifesting itself too strongly in the spirit of his time, is but little intelligible to men of today.

IV

Now, what happens if we try to apply this formula to the passing output of books—what is left that can be called Literature, with the big L? I dare assert that there is a considerable residue; more, perhaps, in actual bulk than in any preceding period of human history. Let us grant at the outset that there are no very magnificently tall giants in sight. We have no Thackery, and De Morgan, who I believe, comes nearest to him, is also dead. Stevenson has no successor. There is no Emerson among our poet-philosophers. But, though it may shock the academic traditional mind, I should not at all hesitate to place Mrs. Deland and Mrs. Watts and—possibly—Mrs. Beatrice Kean Seymour (the author of "Intrusion") on a pedestal beside George Eliot, and, without any doubt about it at all, certainly equal to the Brontes. In another field Hilaire Belloc is, I think, entitled to be hailed as a modern equivalent of Dean Swift, with some of the advantages of the comparison on Belloc's side. There never has been but one Mark Twain, but—entirely in his own way, which is his own and no one else's—Don Marquis is rapidly growing toward something of like stature. Assuredly he is producing Literature, with an entirely visible capital L. And one might go on with maybe a dozen or more names about which there is sound reason to be sure that they are not among the deciduous goats of the mixed flock. (Yes, I have "nerve" enough to let that stand—it conveys my meaning, indefensible as it is—except from an admirer of Dreiser.)

As I told my youngster at the beginning of this, I'd hate to have to make a list of all the books I have had to read during the last year. It would run to over three hundred. (True—gentle reader, ungentle author, and cynically indifferent publisher—I do not mean that I have read minutely every page of that bulky library; it is not necessary to read an ordinary detective story or wild west or sex yarn from cover to cover to find out that it is ordinary.) Out of that list, without attempting any actual count, or even going over it except from memory, I think I could pick out at least thirty novels that I should not hesitate to call literature of some lasting value. Besides those already cited there is, for example, Mr. Shands's story "White and Black," dealing with the negro problem in Texas. If that is not Literature I don't know what to call it. It is very much of its time and place, but it is also steadily, profoundly truthful to the deeper verities of existence, and its style is more than passably good. By contrast Mr. Stribing's similar book, though it is near the borderline, I think fails by reason of defective construction, and because one is, after all, not quite sure of its psychology at all points, of being a permanence, though it has received much more attention than the other and better book. It is, however, so near the line that one may well hesitate.

That suggests a digression; the immediate acceptance of a book is rarely a safe test of its quality as Literature. It seems to be largely a matter of chance, blind fate. Two books of practically equal values are put out simultaneously; one happens to hit the public attention and is acclaimed; the other is hardly noticed. And there is no inherent reason for the choice. Nor is it always true that the real masterpiece is sure to emerge, some day, to full recognition. I believe that by careful delving among the financial failures of the past forty years one could dredge up not a little that does not deserve oblivion. Maybe it will come to the top, eventually, but the chance seems slim. For example, how many current readers are aware of the quality of Harold Frederic's work? He had no small vogue in his day, and is to be found on all public library shelves, but he is still far from the recognition he deserves. How many who read this have met Frederic's "March Hares?"—as exquisite a piece of its kind as there is to be found in modern light literature.

To come nearer our own day, how many readers know the poems of Anna Branch? There are at least three volumes of them, all of first rate importance, and many of the poems, one would think, with a strong direct popular appeal, as well as beautiful artistry. Here, again, one might extend the list, to show that the immediate popular verdict is not to be wholly trusted, though it has, of course, a certain validity.

But to return to the mutton immediately under the carving knife. I think that one may label as literature such books as Arthur O. Friel's "The Pathless Trail," (though it is a harum-scarum, wild tale of adventure, meant to be a "thriller" and succeeding in that intention), which, somewhat impudently, meets all the tests; Lee Wilson Dodd's "Lilla Chenoworth;" Elsie Singmaster's "Bennett Malin;" Gilbert Gabriel's "Jimmy;" Perochon's "Nene;" Gordon Arthur Smith's "There Goes the Groom" (what the editors call "light in theme," but a charmingly artistic piece of work), and, without a moment's doubt, Edwin M. Robinson's "Enter Jerry."

That, of course, is not meant to be an exhaustive list; it includes merely those that stick out in the writer's memory. Doubtless it could be extended. It is, after all, no more than one reviewer's personal preference, but it is based not upon mere whim but upon an attempt at an honest measuring scale. And let me, parenthetically, put in a word of defense of our tribe; the average book reviewer is actuated by no other motive than a desire to tell the truth as he sees it. Possibly he doesn't always see clearly, but most of him tries sincerely to see according to what light there is in him. There is, in fact, very little "log rolling" or "puffing" and still less malicious "slating." As to the last, it is only too dreadfully easy; it makes easy "copy" and is often amusing reading to all but the victim. But it is a poor sport and is not considered "good form" in the tribe.

Literature, then, if you must have a professional definition, is writing that is essentially truthful to human life, both the life of all time and the specific variant of it under treatment, and that is, furthermore, adequately and beautifully expressed. And I think that applying that test to the many hundreds of books of a year one would find no small residuum of more or less fine gold after sifting out the dross. Lastly, let me remark that it is something of an achievement to remain an optimist after thirty years of book reviewing.

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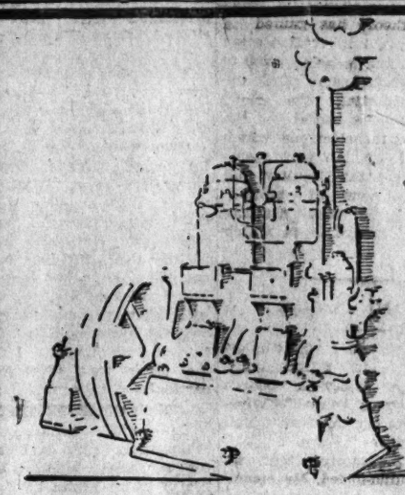

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Einstein's Theory And The End Of The World

If Einstein's law of relativity is correct, there are more chances of the world coming to an end than under the old theories. Prof. W. B. Morton of Queen's university, Belfast, has worked out the astronomical consequences of the famous scientifically revolutionary Einstein theory and he suspects that the tremendous occurrences sometimes observed at distant regions of the heavens may be the result of collisions which take place in accordance with the new theory.

Ever since it became known that the earth is round, and revolved about the sun, the human mind has asked the anxious question, "Will the earth ever fall into the sun?" There has also always been the apprehension that some visitor would come plunging in from space and rearrange the present solar system in a fashion which will eliminate man and all of his works. Mathematical studies made in the past have been reassuring, but the perennial millennialists are now more justified in predicting doom than they were in the past. Professor Morton's analysis of the effects of the Einstein theory increases the scientific interest in the tests that British and American astronomers are going to make of the theory at the coming total solar eclipse in September.

MAY EXPLAIN NEW STARS

According to the new theory, if two bodies, a large and a small one, were present in space, instead of always moving in ellipses and never coming in contact, they would under certain conditions collide, and this would take place even if the sizes of the bodies were reduced until they were mere points. Likewise, similar changes must be considered where more than two bodies are concerned, as for instance our own group of the sun and planets, and collisions may take place. The paths along which such collisions occur are called captured orbits.

In the case of the earth the velocity is too great for a captured orbit. If its present velocity were reduced to about twelve meters or thirteen meters a second, the earth would move along a path passing through the center of the sun. This is 1-2500 of the present velocity.

This theory showing that collisions may occur has an important bearing on the subject of new stars, or nova, as they are generally called, which now and then blaze forth in the sky. Their cause has always been a mystery; they occur far too frequently to be explained on the theory of random collisions to which they would be limited by the older theories. However, they appear in the region of the milky way, a portion of the heavens characterised by stars possessing low velocities, which, according to the new theory, would be particularly favorable for producing captured orbits and collisions, and these great explosions of light observed by astronomers as new stars may be the result of such collisons.

WORRIES ASTRONOMERS

It also appears that the velocity required to carry a body entirely out of the solar system never to come back is not quite as great as for the old theory. According to the old theory an object falling from a very remote distance in space would travel in a parabola, a form of curve which never crosses itself, while according to the new theory one of the possible paths could cross itself and form a looped shape figure.

Another peculiar orbit possible according to the new theory is a spiral which winds inward like a clock spring and approaches as the final form or its path a circle of definite radius.

Whether or not the Einstein theory of relativity is in course of time disproved remains to be seen. It may be confessed that many astronomers would greet with sincere relief positive evidence that it was all untrue. However, the theory has gained a formidable place in present scientific thought and is being used to reconcile at the same time the features respecting the movements of heavenly bodies and the vibrations of the electrons which go to make up the tiny atoms of matter, and the peculiar and weird conceptions of motion, time and space may actually represent the universe in which we live.

A Sad Sequel

"Some years ago I was employed in an office in Birmingham," writes George Robey in "George Robey's Christmas Annual." "When the 'boss' was out we used to don the boxing gloves.

"One day I suggested that we should box blind-folded. My opponent's eyes were bandaged, while mine were only half-covered by a handkerchief. I smothered my gloves with soot, and away we went. I let my opponent score once or twice to give him confidence, and then I went for him. When I had finished and the handkerchief was removed from his eyes he caught sight of his sooty face in the mirror. I need not tell you what he said. At any rate, I thought it advisable to disappear.

"And now for the sequel.

"He of the carbon countenance donned his gloves after putting them up the chimney, and waited behind the door for my return and his revenge. Presently the door opened and he let fly. He did very well indeed. He got in a couple of lefts and a right before he saw his mistake. Imagine his feeling when he perceived the dear old guvnor's beautiful white whiskers covered with soot

"That's why I got the sack."

"Why Do Men Go Wrong?"

Chicago, Ill.—"Why do men go wrong?"

Six criminals of Joliet penitentiary, selected because of their intelligence, were asked this question by the law enforcement committee of the American Bar Association, which is investigating the causes of the nationwide crime wave.

Environment, expenses of entertaining modern "flappers" and lack of proper home life were causes assigned by one witness, a burglar. He added he would not be in prison had he possessed $650 with which to fix his case with certain officials.

Failure to handle properly first offenders and to segregate them in county jails, which they call "schools of crime," were reasons assigned by three others. One nationally known confidence man refused to talk.

"This concludes our investigation here and in Chicago," said Judge Marcus Kavanaugh. "The statements today are of great clinical value. We meet again in New York in June."

When the confidence man refused to talk the commission called another convict in the same line of endeavor.

"The whole trouble, as I see it," he said, "lies in the fact that youngsters when first arrested are thrown into jail with a lot of old time criminals. The criminals talk nothing but crime, how they pulled their last job, how they got away, how they beat a case. The first offender's mind is filled with schemes to make easy money and get away with it. Segregation of first offenders, I think, is the thing that is needed most, particularly in county jails."

NEED OF SEGREGATION

The fifth witness, a man prematurely gray and sentenced for a whisky robbery, said his life of crime began after he was sentenced to the Bridewell back in 1895 for a trivial offence of which he was not guilty. He fell in with criminals and has been with them since.

"Ninety-nine percent of prohibition officers are crooked," he said. "I would not be here now had it not been I could get whisky easily. I had a few drinks and was roped in on a whisky robbery."

The last man to testify told of being "framed" by an attorney. Judge Kavanaugh of Chicago made notes and said he would personally investigate the matter.

The burglar who lacked the $650 is a middle aged man, old in prison ways and criminal activities.

"Association and environment cause crime," he said. "You see it is like this: When a young man reaches the age of 18 to 20 he begins to realise there are women in the world. He goes out with some of them and makes a friend who is fast.

"It is a time in his life when he is not making much money and in order to take the girl to cabarets and step around with her he has to get that money. It is an easy step to stealing. He finds there are organised sets or gangs of thieves. They have their lawyers, professional bondsmen and witnesses. He finds the gang pools its procedure; that when he belongs to the gang that his chances of beating a case are good and he can go on stealing. He observes that the man who works alone easily gets caught and is put away.

LACK GOOD HOME LIFE

"I believe," the prisoner went on, "that a majority of men would not go wrong if they had a good home life. Some do, of course, but I had none myself. My people died when I was little and I came up in the underworld. I had to educate myself in the penitentiary."

"How is it when you get out of the pentitentiary?" Judge Kavanaugh asked.

"It is hard to go straight then. Some one comes along, they always do, and tells you how you can make easy money. I know you Judge Kavanaugh. In 1914 you sent me to Milwaukee."

The next to testify was a "first timer." He was 52 and a college graduate under sentence from one to five years for conspiracy to rob.

"One of the biggest things that make crime is the mixing of the young fellow with the hardened criminal," he said. "In my case I thought I was wise enough to beat the game. I had a queer kink in my mind after the war. I went wrong. I think history will show that crime wave follows all wars. They teach you things in war they won't let you practice later."

"Eliminate fixers, and shyster lawyers and show the crook he can't get out on a straw bond which he can jump, and there will be less crime. I would urge that the paroled man be given a chance. The way it is now, every paroled man is watched and picked up on the slightest offense."

No. 3 was one of Chicago's best known con men. He said he had tried to beat other crooks during his time.

"I was sent down because I turned the trick on one of the worst kind of crooks," he said, "and it hurts me to think that I'm serving time and this fellow is free."

The Committee consisted of Judge Marcus Kavanaugh of Chicago; Judge Swaney of Chattanooga; Charles W. Farnham of St. Paul, and Wade Ellis of Washington. Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, another member of the Committee, was called to New York before the hearing.

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To-night!! *To-night!!*

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THE LOVELIEST WOMAN ON THE SCREEN AND CONWAY TEARLE IN
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FROM COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S Novel THE STORY OF A MAN who was dragged to the Bitterest Depths of Despair yet who never suffered at all

NO MAN NEED FEAR TEMPTATION if he will but listen to the Voice of Conscience.

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A story of a woman who forgave, but could not forget. The tale of a man who was tempted—who thought that he had reached the depths of despair—but found that a second chance had been given him and devoted his life to the righting of the wrong he had never committed.

Matinee TO-DAY, September 3rd at 3.15 p.m. Showing
"ATONEMENT"
and One Ep. of The "ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

In Addition to our Usual Matinees on Saturday's and Sunday's Commencing on September 15th there will be A Matinee Daily at 5.30 p.m.

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The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922

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Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

SEPTEMBER DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 6% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, 16 Hankow Road (Ground Floor).

Friday,	September	1
Saturday,	,,	2
Monday,	,,	4
Tuesday,	,,	5
Wednesday,	,,	6

Deposits will be in respect of the 7% Loan of 1922.

(Allotment at par.)

51554

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Limited.

(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 187 (2) of the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, that a General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Seth, Mancell and McLure, 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 19th September, 1922, at 4 p.m. for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

SETH, MANCELL AND McLURE, for Liquidators.

7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, 2nd Sept. 1922.

51628 S 3

New Office Address

From Monday, September 4th, 1922, our office will be at No. 14 Kiukiang Road, 5th floor (Edward Sara Building).

I. SHAININ AND CO.

51525 S 3

S. S. "CHOYSANG"

The undersigned are open to receive tenders for the purchase of the above vessel, as she lies stranded on the Fort Island, North of Swatow. Full particulars supplied on application to

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NOTICE

From this date the undersigned is no longer in connection with the Yangtszepoo Construction Company, but will operate under his own name with address at No. 28 Connaught Road. Telephone W. 1184.

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51627 S 6

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51615

Notice of Removal

As from the 4th September 1922 the offices of MESSRS. HANSONS will be situate at No. 3A Peking Road adjoining Messrs. Jardine's new building. Telephone Central 35 (private exchange).

51592

Notice of Removal

I hereby give notice to the public that as from the 4th instant, my office will be removed to No. 1A, Peking Road, 3rd floor, The Glen Line Building.

My telephone number will remain as before namely C. 4759.

PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

September 2nd, 1922.

51624 S 3

Notice of Removal

From September 4th, 1922, the offices of LOWE, BINGHAM AND MATTHEWS will be situated at 3A Peking Road (top floor).

51616

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Dr. C. W. Low, M.D. (Jefferson).

announces the establishment of an office at the National Dispensary, No. 369 Nanking Road.

Office hours 10-12 a.m.

Tel. C. 6249, Residence N. 339.

51441

LOST

A Bank Order of the Yuen Sung Hung Kee Bank (元昇恒記莊) No. 10602, due 21st day of 7th moon, for Taels 720, was lost. The public are cautioned against negotiating the said Order, as it has been declared null and void.

TUNG YUE KIANG KEE 東裕剛記莊

51582

Notice of Removal

Dr. I. Marcovici has removed his office to 6A Hongkong Road, 3rd Floor.

51566

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Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment) 21, Nanking Road. Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.

39684

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A Smile of Satisfaction in every glass

Here's how to make it

Half teaspoonful Syrup

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fill glass with

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51506

Dr. Med. F. Reiss

has removed from 3 Ezra Road to 14 Kiukiang Road (opposite Hotel Kalee).

Cons. Hours: 12-1, 4-6.

Office, Residence: Tel. C. 1151.

51559

Hong Yue Building

60 Kiangse Road

Office space will be available about the beginning of November. 1922. For particulars apply to W. W. 13 Museum Road or 55 Markham Road, where plans can be seen by appointment.

E. E. LEVER, General Manager.

HONG YUE COTTON MILL, Property Department.

T. F. 11

Notice of Removal

On and after September 1st, 1922, our offices will be at No. 5, Siking Road, opposite our old premises, No. 2 Siking Road.

FOBES COMPANY, LTD.

51510

Notice of Removal

DRS. JACKSON, NIELD, BRYSON, PARSONS, FRIEDLANDER and CAMERON will remove their Consultation Rooms from 3A Peking Road to Jardine's New Building, Peking Road entrance, third floor, as from September 4, 1922. 51468 S. 5

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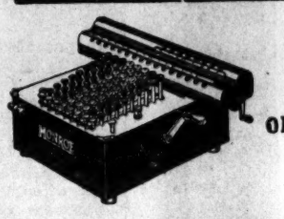

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1st September, 1922.

51561 A. 7

8.30—6.

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Phone N. 189.

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Wanted immediately Portuguese house keeper, middle aged woman one with knowledge of English capable of taking telephone messages for a French couple. Comfortable home and permanent situation. Must come with good references. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS. 41244

DEUTSCHES Bakteriolog.—Serolog. Institut

G m. b. H.

SHANGHAI

ALL ANALYTICAL TESTS of Blood, Urine, Feces, Sputum, etc.

Latest German Methods.

Details & Terms upon Application.

Consulting-rooms & Laboratories, 16 Canton Road, 2nd floor.

Tel. C. 7031

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University

Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, urinary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building, above Asia Banking Corporation.

50786

Seto House

Room to let with board, 10 Seward Road.

Prof. I. K. SETO begs to announce the opening of his Turkish—Bath and Massage establishment, along with up-to-date restaurant serving Oriental and Foreign meals. All wants catered to.

Tiffin .. $1.00 Dinner .. $1.50

Phone North 3253.

51457

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.

(Bordeaux University, France) SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES American Oriental Bank Build. No. 15 Nanking Road. Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 977

DR. GEORGE CHENLY, M.D.

Specialist in the treatment of any kind of Venereal Diseases & Piles. Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment by using the English new method of injection).

FOO WAI HOSPITAL

256 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 5719 (near Chekiang Road).

CONSULTING HOURS: 7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

CREDIT

Our System Will Prevent CREDIT LOSSES. WEEKLY REPORTS ON BAD ACCOUNTS CREDIT INFORMATION ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS

Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.

—:o:—

CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC. (5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg. 95 Szechuen Road. Phone C. 6740 & 7140. Cable Address. "KEARBIEM."

ORIENTAL SECRET SERVICE

Representatives in all Principal Cities of the World

Crews for Ships Supplied

Uniformed Guards Furnished

First floor

51 B Kiangse Road Telephone C. 6565

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

Head Office:
28 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Iloilo	Rangoon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Karachi	Seremban
Bombay	Klang	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Cawnpore	Madras	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	Peking	New York
Haiphong	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow	Puket	
Hongkong		

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe General de Belgique).

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	19,062,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCAREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTAH, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW,
Affiliated Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUYOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabes."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kinkiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. TSENG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN,
T. S. WONG.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money. OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2656
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts 4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIH MIN, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. TSAO, Sub-Manager.
K. Z[illegible], P. P. M[illegible]

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,424,763

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BRANCHES:

CHINA
Shanghai
Peking
Tientsin
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Canton

INDIA
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon

JAPAN
Yokohama
Kobe

JAVA
Batavia
Soerabaya

PHILIPPINES
Manila
Cebu

SPAIN
Barcelona
Madrid

STRAITS
Singapore

DOMINICA
Santo Domingo
Sanchez
San Francisco
San Pedro
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Barahona
La Vega

PANAMA
Panama
Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$5,000,000
Reserved Fund	$ 600,00

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3800
Manager's Office: C. 1350

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders	80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders	18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve: Guilders	22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,400.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann. Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorized Lit. 50,000,000
Capital Paid Up Lit. 12,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:
36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
ENGLAND: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
FRANCE: Banco di Roma.
ITALY: Banco di Roma,
Banca d'America e d'Italia.
GERMANY: Deutsche Bank, Hamburg.
SWITZERLAND: Schweizerische Kreditanstalt.
U.S.A.: East River National Bank, New York, Bank of Italy, San Francisco.
JAPAN: The Dai Ichi Ginko Limited.

BRANCHES:
Canton-Tientsin-Tsingtao-Nanking.

Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.

Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.

W. S. T. NIEN,
M. S. RING, Managing Directors.
ROBERTO ALBA, Manager.
J. OSHIMA, Sub-manager.

Private Exchange to all Departments:
Central 7494 and 7495.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922.

High Water at Woosung Bar

The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at noon and mid night).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 35m.	6ft. 2in.	11h. 0in.	6ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
9	19	9	48

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
4.21 p.m.	2.43 a.m.	5h. 37m.	6h. 22m.	4h. 52m.	7h. 7m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For September 29.90 in.
759.5 mm.

Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL
Mr. R. Olson, Harbin
Mr. C. Nisolaisen, Shanghai
Mrs. J. B. Lousks, Nanking

KALEE HOTEL
Mr. H. C. Morgan, Lhasa
Mr. & Miss Castle, Soochow
Mr. F. Bull, Hankow

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Stevens
Mr. F. E. Pillird
Mr. F. P. Hahn
Capt. & Mrs. C. W. Lott, Peking
Mr. J. W. Ridgway, Hankow

Weather Report

SEPTEMBER 1.

High pressures over Japan. The typhoon having passed by the West of Shanghai, is continuing its way towards the Yangtze, in the direction of Chinkiang. Squally weather. Overcast skies with violent showers. Very rough weather at sea and on the lower Yangtze as far as Kinkiang.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Overcast weather with showers and squalls very violent at times from SE or SSE. The glass is con-

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office:	SHANGHAI
Branch:	17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital	$1,000,000
Paid-up	$ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital	$ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,500,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves Silver $180,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 509
Managers' Office Central 5494.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Passengers Arrived

Per C. N. s.s. Soochow from Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and three children, Mr. Harris.

Per C. N. s.s. Shengking from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Blackwell and child, Misses C. Paul, B. L. Austin.

Per C. N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harris and child, Lieut. Carne, Mr. and Mrs. Check Hoy, Mr. Walkemede.

Per D. K. K. s.s. Saikio Maru From Dairen: Mrs. J. Portier, Mrs. E. Hall and two children, Mrs. Greben and son, Misses E. Hammond, L. Chermtga, R. Barentzen, E. Mill, Messrs. N. L. Sparke, A. G. Park; from Tsingtao: Mrs. E. N. Gonda, Masters G. and W. Gonda, Mr. and Mrs. Widler and child, Misses M. C. Hyland, C. M. Turner, Mrs. and Miss Brushier and child, Master T. and I. Bochnert, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Watson, Messrs. J. A. McKinney, F. J. Schlager, R. T. Cowell, L. A. Rowson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangtcen from Ningpo: Messrs. C. S. Peacock, C. F. Wolsiffer, C. A. Ramsey, R. F. Fitch.

Per C.N. s.s. Whangpu from Hankow: Mr. D. C. Sims.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Rev. Fathers Ramaux, Estarupes.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Misses Pringle, Smith, Tsirentschikoff, Bernhardt, Nelson, Maitland, Wright, Sawyer, Hay, Johns, Oalshott, Robertson, Mrs. Helwett Smith, Mrs. Donison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mill and infant, Messrs. H. H. Fox, Billings, R. N. Macleod, C. R. Shaw, Evans and child, Young, Newman.

Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere from Yokohama: Mrs. and Miss E. S. Basset, Mr. Hollins, Miss T. Kazimirova, Mr. and Mrs. Beynard, Mrs. Schlister, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Young, Mr. Cheerving; from Kobe: Mrs. J. Asadian and two

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B..	$875
Chartered	£18½ B.
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.445 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.201 B.
Yangtsze	H.22½ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 21¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$115½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.220 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$35½ B.
Shell"	87/6
Shanghai Tug ord	64
Shai Tug Pref..	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20
Oriental Cons ..	18/-
Raub	H. $1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	H.$165½ B.
Shanghai Dock .	Tls. 85
New Kung. Works	Tls. 7¾ B.
Pref.	Tls. 4.95 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 155 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. $137
Land and Hotels	
Shai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
Astor House Land .	Tls. 91 B.
Shanghai Land .	Tls. 91 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11¾ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 105
Laou-kung-mow .	Tls. 28
Oriental	Tls. 7
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 114½
Industrials	
Border Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	H.$158 Sa.
Green Island	H.28 B.
Yangkats	Tls. 10
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shai Sumatra ..	Tls. 80
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	$5 B.
Lipwelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford .	$93½ B.
Marble	$45
Watson	H.10.20 B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (local)	
Aloma	Tls. 1½
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 0.70 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 11¼
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.20 B.
Batu	Tls. 0.20 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Chemor United..	Tls. 0.30 B.
Chersedak	Tls. 2
Chersos	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 0.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 0.80
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 3 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Kapar	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
Krian	Tls. 3½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 3
Padang	Tls. 1
Pangkalan Burian	Tls. 0.50
Permata	Tls. 0.25
Rambah	Tls. 0.30
Sagas	Tls. 50 cts.
Selborne	Tls. 0.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.60
Sungei Kiebang	Tls. 0.85
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay pref.	Tls. 3 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.55
Sungei	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4¼
Tapa Manggis	Tls. 2
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.20 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Tiangbee	Tls. 1 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 823
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 111 B.
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 45
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone.	Tls. 68 B.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 135

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 398

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 2, 1922

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

"Registered" Tls. 109.00

UNOFFICIAL

S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1928

Tls. 100.00

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, September 2, 1922

BUSINESS REPORTED

American Club 7% 1922 Debs. Tls. 100.00

Anglo-Javas Tls. 3.00

Shanghai Malay (Pref.) Tls. 3.00

Telephones Tls. 70.00

Chemors Tls. 0.30

Money Exchange

Shanghai, September 2, 1922

Market 72.325

Native Interest 05

Mexican Dollars

Shanghai Gold Bars 978

Touch 300.70

Copper Cash 243.600

Bar Silver 35⅛

Bar London rate

Paris on London 57.47

New York on London .. 446⅝

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London

Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 5½d.

Demand ..... 3s. 5⅝d.

New York

Telegraphic Transfer ... 77¼

Demand 77½

OPENING RATES

September 2, 1922

Bar Silver Spot ..35⅛—3/5½

Bar Silver Forward 35⅛

Mex. Dollars 72.325

Native Interest 05

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS' SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/5½

London (Demand) ... 3/5⅝

London 4 m-s 3/5¾

India (T.T.) 266½

France (T.T.) 995

America (T.T.) 77¼

Hongkong (T.T.) 74⅝

Japan (T.T.) 62½

Batavia (T.T.) 200½

Straits (T.T.) 67½

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/8

London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/3¼

London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/3½

London 6 m-s Docts. ..

France 4 m-s 1045

America 4 m-s L/c ... 81¼

Docs 81⅝

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 78½=Tls. 127.39

@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $175.47

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 6½=Tls. 5.64

@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $7.77

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.22 @ 3s. 5¼d. £1

" 1.17 @ 76½ Gold $1

" 1 @ 960½ Fr. 10.70

" 1 @ — Marks —

" 1 @ 63⅛ Yen 1.76

" 1 @ 262¼ Rupees 2.92

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

" 1 @ 17.00 Ital. Lira 18.94

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 77⅝

Demand buying on America 78½

Demand selling on London 3s. 5¾d.

Demand buying on London 3s. 6½d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

(Far Eastern Bank)

Time	Quotations	Bars.
Opening:		
9:00	300.60	
9:35	300.70	3470
10:20	301.20	3640
11:00	300.50	3150
Closed:		
12:00	300.50	3780

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

Bank's Buying Rates

Roubles 360,000 .....Tls. 100

Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

LIRA EXCHANGE

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 17.25=1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 3.95=1 Tael

Marks 800.00=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 102.50=1 Pound Sterling

LONDON-PARIS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Sept. 1,—The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted today at: £1—Francs 57.54½.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions

Shanghai, September 2, 1922

The Chinese Bonds for 10th Year 6%.

$34.30 September

$34.90 October

Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Co.

$21.30 September

$21.60 October

Canton S. & P. Exchange.

$5.30 September

$5.30 October

Shanghai Flour Exchange.

$17.50 September

$17.50 October

China Cotton Standard of Tungchow.

Tls. 31.40 September

" 30.50 October

" 29.90 November

" 29.80 December

" 29.90 January

" 29.95 February

Local Yarn for Standard of 16's Cloudy Stork.

Tls. 134.20 September

" 135.70 October

" 136.00 November

" 136.20 December

" 136.30 January

Shanghai Gold Bar 978

Tls. 300.75 September

" 300.50 October

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

Spot and Forward Bar silver were unchanged in London and New York yesterday. The London-New York cross rate advanced to 446⅛.

Our official Sterling rate have today was raised to 3-5½, the Gold Dollar rate to 77¼, the Yen rate dropped to 62¼ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market was on the firm side today, business in Sterling being done at 3-5¾ for September, 3-5 13-16 October and 3-5⅞ November-December.

Gold Dollars were done at 77⅝ September, 77⅞ October and 78 for Forward deliveries. There were good sellers at these rates at the close.

There was a fair demand today for Yen, particularly for near delivery. Business was done at 61 9-16 for September delivery and 61 7-16 for Forward.

Owing to the improvement in the Franc rate there was some demand for Francs today, T.T. being done at 1010 and bills at 1035. Banks were quoting 3-6⅝ for Sterling Bills and 79¼ for Gold Dollar Bills.

Both London and New York silver markets are reported as steady.

Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated August 25.

White Silk.—The market continues quietly steady with little interest being shown.

Tsatlee New Style.—Common, Tls. 922½. Silver Stork, Tls. 940.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—There has been more interest displayed for America in Best grades, price rising from Tls. 650 av. to Tls. 680 av.

Cables from Japan quote a dull market, Shinshui No. 1 Yen 1870.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 5,960 bales white and 4,160 bales yellow.

To London, 735 bales.

To France, 1,415 bales white and 528 bales yellow.

To Italy and Switzerland, 138 bales white.

To America, 3,075 bales.

To India and Levant, 570 bales white and 3,483 bales yellow.

To Coast ports and Russia, 176 bales.

Steam Filatures to Europe, etc., 5,070 bales and America 2,936 bales.

Yellow steam 684 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 566 bales and America, 311 bales.

	piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	3,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	4,500
Settlements for America, White Silk	3,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	1,000
Visible Supply for season to date	12,000

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share report, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business has continued dull during the past week and except for a moderate inquiry for Debenture and sound Investment Stocks the tone of the share market has been very subdued. Owing to a drop in the Yarn market local "Cottons" show a marked decline resulting in a few shares changing hands but beyond this no business is reported worthy of special comment.

The following are the latest quotations received from our London Agents by Cable this week:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—British Issue £76.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—French Issue £72.0.0.

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., "Bearer" £3.5.9.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £18.0.0 (buyers).

N.B.—Above prices are middle prices unless otherwise stated.

Gula-Kalumpong Output

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd. the Local Secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang Agents:

Output of Dry Rubber for August, 1922, 100,000 lbs.

Shipped 107,940 lbs.

Cocoanuts 750,000 nuts.

Rainfall 7 inches.

COTTON WEEVIL WORSE THIS YEAR THAN HERETOFORE

The cotton boll weevil, arch enemy of American cotton growers, is more numerous this year than ever previously, according to statistics received here by Mr. T. O. Schmid, local agent for Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co., which firm has just issued a booklet descriptive of the pest.

The pamphlet has the following to say of the weevil:

The cotton boll weevil originated in Mexico, was first noticed in the United States in 1892, by 1894 it had infested six counties of southwest Texas and now has spread until it practically covers the entire cotton producing states with the exception of the plains countries of western Texas and Oklahoma, where absence of timber growth and infrequency of rains are unfavorable to its propagation.

The weevil hibernates mostly in undergrowth, moss and sheltered timber. Propagation starts when fruit appears, the eggs being deposited in cavities formed as the female eats into the tender square which is the formative stage of the cotton boll.

When the square is punctured, it falls to the ground where if favored by shade of plant and moisture the larvae develop grown weevils in about two weeks, though should ground be hot and dry a large percentage die.

It is estimated that under most favorable conditions one pair of adult weevils can produce offspring of upwards of 10,000,000 in a single season.

After the expenditure of millions of dollars by the United States Government, the only method at all effective for combating the weevil as yet developed, is dusting the plant with calcium arsenate, which when it is realised that approximately 35,000,000 acres are planted, would appear impracticable for general use.

The weevil's most effective enemy is hot dry weather in July and August, though such conditions are usually detrimental to yield and staple.

While with the exception of western sections of Texas and Oklahoma, weevil is reported more numerous this season than in any previous year, our advices are that damage as yet is not so great as some reports indicate.

The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the loss from boll weevil for the past five years to have averaged upwards of G. $250,000,000 per year.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, September 2, 1922

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Repahs 0.10 cts.

Dr. Peter Kingman, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon of the College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California, U. S. A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles and supply:

Teeth of superior workmanship in vulcanite, gold and alloy plates, gold crown and bridge work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

Tel. Central 515

40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Siantung Envoys Will Investigate Rail Properties

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 29.—The Second Section of the Sino-Japanese Joint Commission held its ninth meeting at the Waichiaopu at nine o'clock this morning, August 29. China and Japan were respectively represented as follows:

China: Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. T. C. Yen, Mr. Lu Meng-hsiung; Japan: Mr. Obata, Dr. Akiyama, Mr. Omura.

The following points were discussed:

The Commision took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on the Valuation of Railway Properties, leaving the agreed and disagreed points therein as they stand, and decided to instruct the said Committee to investigate at an early date the said properties on the spot with the report as a basis. The Commission will resume their discussion on this question after having received from the Sub-Committee the results of their investigation.

Jute Fabrics

In his report on the jute fabrics, Mr. J. A. Fredericks states:

Heavy C's Bluestripe 2¼ lbs. have improved to Tls. 180 per 1,000 owing to smallness of stock locally. A few hundred bales have been taken off lately for Hankow, and, at the moment of writing there are inquiries from the north. Heavy C's greenstripe 2½ lbs. are wanted at Tls. 202 with hardly any sellers. Hessians remain at Tls. 116.

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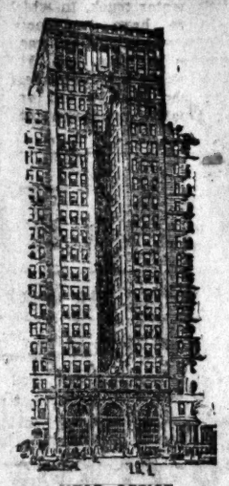

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25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

THREE Paramount features will be screened during the week September 4th to 10th at the

Olympic Theatre

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, September 4th and 5th

JESSE L. LASKY Presents

LILA LEE

in

"A DAUGHTER of the WOLF"

SUPPORTED By

ELLIOTT DEXTER

HUMAN WOLVES! And she had fallen among them! Then into her life came a man of a different sort.

Law against the lawless, love against hate and the battle went to the death. Like a blast from the North, it will make your blood tingle.

"I'll kill anyone who comes near you," declared this human wolf. But into her life came "the man" . . . a man of the different sort.

Law against the lawless, love against hate . . . and the battle went to the death. Like a blast from the far north it will make your blood tingle.

On Wednesday and Thursday, September 6th and 7th

JESSE L. LASKY presents

WALLACE REID

IN

"THE DUB"

It is the girl's home, and her butler gasping for help. Yet she never stirs, never makes a sound. And the burglar leaves with all the loot. The reason is—? ?

WALLACE REID IN A FIVE PART PARAMOUNT ATTRACTION

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 8th, 9th and 10th

THOS. H. INCE presents

Dorothy Dalton

IN

"L'APACHE"

An amazingly vivid picture of the night life of Paris . . . of the "spenders" in garish cafes of the strange "half-world" of the fierce Apaches. Two women. One rich frivolous and worse, longing for the love of a man who had tired of her. Another, poor, unfortunate, seeking to escape from the Apache "king". One night these two women meet. The rest of the story you won't soon forget.

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COLORED CROSS-STITCH Handmade Laces, etc., etc.

Open Daily except Sunday

EPISCOPALIANS PLAN REVISION OF BURIAL SERVICE

(China Press Service)

Evanston, Ill., Aug. 12. —Declaring that "sentiment should make us reverent but not make us cowards," Dr. George Craig Stewart, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Evanston, favors a revision of the office of the burial of the dead, used by the denomination, in an article in the current issue of the Living Church.

The statement was inspired by the report of the church's committee on revision of the Book of Common Prayer.

"Sentiment shrinks from touching a form of service hallowed as this one is by many centuries of use," Dr. Stewart said in discussing the burial service. "There is woven into every phrase, the tenderest solemnest memories and to disturb a single word suggests desecration. Kings and peasants, bishops and laymen, aged saints and innocent babes have been buried with this service.

"Any change made in the Burial Office must be made with delicate hands, with sensitive awareness of the mystic chords of memory stretching from every word of it to almost every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land.'

"And yet the office needs revision. There are mistranslations of Scripture which must not be perpetuated; there are gruesome infelicities of speech which ought to be corrected, and there are arid waste places in the service which should be made to blossom with comfort and good cheer. The taste and most of the proposed office has already been adopted by the House of Deputies.

"Two prayers for the dead are provided. How pathetic that we should have to record this as a new or distinctive enrichment of the church's office for burial of her dead. As if the church had commission on revision has done its work with reverence and good ever denied this deep instinct of man who cannot cease to pray for his dear departed just because they have passed out of sight."

Foreign Tourists Find Jehol Orderly

(China Press Correspondence)

Peitaiho, August 28.—The first party of foreigners to get through to Jehol this year his just returned to Peitaiho. Two weeks were spent on the trip which included a stop at the eastern tombs.

The party included eight members: Miss Rhea Humphrey and Miss Ruth Howes of Shanghai, Captain Don Fisken, Mr. Henry Fenn, and Miss Anne Swanne of Peking, Mr. Robert Shaw and Miss Martha Fenn of Tunhsien, and Mr. Raymond Moyer of Taikuhsien, Shansi. The trip was made leaving the railroad at Tangshan on the Peking-Mukden Line and proceeding from there overland to the eastern tombs and thence to Jehol. The return trip was made by boat down the Lan river to Lanhsien.

Not a great number of soldiers were met and only once did they cause any trouble at all. In this instance an attempt was made to seize the animals but a few words from the foreigners set this straight. There were plenty of rumors of bandits but no experience was had with them.

In the course of the trip streams were waded again and again, sometimes up to the waist, and not very clean inns had to be used as shelter from an occasional rain, but clear weather and pleasant surroundings were the rule and each member of the party reports enthusiastically over the outing.

India Eager For Home Rule, Asserts Theosophist Writer

(China Press Service)

Fremantle, Aust., Aug. 30.—Home rule for India, with Dominion status, is the objective of the Indian people, according to Mrs. Annie Besant, the well-known Theosophist leader, who arrived here recently.

In the course of an interview Mrs. Besant said everything would be well in India, she thought, if Britain only would grant the country home rule.

The people, since Gandhi's imprisonment, were beginning to appreciate that he was not the divine being, able to work miracles, which they had believed him to be.

She anticipated that agitation along constitutional lines would replace revolutionary tactics and would bring peace to India within a reasonable time.

Belgian Soldiers Slain On Rhine

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, Sept. 1.—A Belgian sentry and a sergeant at Obercassel on Rhine were shot dead last night. The guard immediately turned out whereupon a number of men disappeared into various cafes. A dozen arrests were made.

The Belgian Government informed the local authorities that unless the culprits were arrested within six hours the authorities would be placed under arrest.

The Foreign Minister has requested the German Charge d'Affaires to demand apologies from the German Government on pain of eventual sanctions.

Wu's Troops Beaten By Szechuenese

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 30.—The present season of high water in the gorges is unpropitious for military campaigning into Szechuen as the utter defeat of Wu Pei-fu's Chihli forces at the hands of the First Army of Szechuen on August 24 has shown.

Lieut-General Sung Tah-pei's brigade of troops were the first northern reinforcements to arrive on Szechuen soil, but as they passed by Wuchan they were fired on by Szechuen troops who were awaiting in the hills for their arrival. The delay of securing transportation and the belated arrival of northern troops gave the Szechuenese troops ample time to send their men down to meet the northerners.

The brigade is reported to have been simply torn to pieces, and the rear guard men under the command of General Sun Chuen-fang have lost their morale. General Sun is halting his men at Batung, from which place he has telegraphed to General Wu Pei-fu and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan informing them of the collapse and asking for word as to the present advisability of meddling in Szechuen politics.

May Use Rubber In Paper Making

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 1.—A company has been formed in London with capital of £12,000 to take over patent rights relative to the use of rubber latex in paper-making. It is understood that experiments at several papermills have been successful.

TURKS' ADVANCE IN ASIA MINOR, GREEKS CONFESS

King And Council To Hold Council Of War Soon

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 1.—That the Turks are advancing rapidly in Asia Minor appears from a Greek communique which declares that violent enemy infantry and artillery attacks on the Eskishehr front had been repulsed and enemy attempts to cut off railway communication at Ushak have failed. (It is noteworthy that Ushak is seventy miles west of Afiun-Karahissar.)

The communique adds that the great battle which started on August 26 continued on August 29 and 30 with varying intensity.

The Greeks in the region of Ulujak and Tulubunar retired before powerful pressure.

Reuter's correspondent at Smyrna states that heavy fighting is continuing at Tulubunar, west of Afiunk-Karahissar, and Greek reinforcements are hurrying up to meet the attacks of large Kemalist forces, well-equipped with heavy artillery and aircraft.

The newspapers at Athens state that the King will shortly preside over a council of war to examine the situation.

German Women Storm Food Shops

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Food riots broke out at Eberswalbe last night when a crowd of 4,000 persons, many of whom were women, vented their indignation at the high prices by smashing windows and plundering shops.

The police were stoned after which they fired on the crowd, ten of whom are reported to have been wounded.

Police reinforcements are being sent from Berlin.

Bevan Faces Seven Deception Charges

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 1.—Mr. Gerard Bevan, formerly chairman of the City Equitable Insurance Co., appeared again at the Guildhall today.

Sir Richard Muir, opening the case for the Crown, said that Mr. Bevan had completely dominated the company of which he was director. Deception and fraud were the essence of the seven charges on which he, Sir R. Muir, asked for a committal.

As instances of alleged fraud, Sir R. Muir asserted that one balance-sheet debt of £319.523 appeared as only £51,423 and a supposed investment of £198.776 in Treasury bills was non-existent.

The hearing was adjourned until September 14.

U. S. Trade Envoys Visiting Holland

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Sept. 1.—An International Trade Commission, organised under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress of the United States, is paying a three days' visit to the Netherlands to make investigations with a view to direct trade relations between the United States and the Netherlands.

MERGER PROTESTED

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, September 1.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a formal complaint that the proposed merger of the Midvale, Republic, and Inland Steel Companies constitutes an unfair method of competition, violating the Trade Commission Law.

MURDER CAR SOLD

(China Press Service)

Paris, August 25.—Landru's little motor truck, in which he is said to have transported the bodies of his victims, was sold at auction for less than $100. It was bought by a suburban plumber, who says he will exhibit it at a public amusement park.

Yangtzse At Bund Level In Hankow

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 29.—The Yangtsze River is now filled to its brim in its middle and upper sections and the Hankow Bund is now just level with its broad expanse. While the Bund is yet uncovered by water, one or two blocks of Chinese residence buildings in the French Concession are being thoroughly soaked and Chinese residents there are floating about on planks inside of their houses. The water mark today is 47 feet 1 inch. The river has been rising at the rate of two inches a day, and is continuing to rise.

The threatening tide of this season has occasioned flood conditions in most of the river districts in Hupeh and Hunan from whence reports of breaks of dykes are arriving in Hankow.

The Han River line, which flows into the Yangtsze, has likewise swollen. Native dykes along its banks are menaced by the huge volume of water, and in many instances are almost on the breaking point.

Empire Theatre

81 AVENUE JOFFRE

Tonight Tonight

SHOWING
ADOLPH ZUKOR
Presents
JOHN BARRYMORE
in
"HERE COMES the BRIDE"

HERE COMES THE BRIDE
and then
He got a good look at her!

That was "the most unkindest cut of all"—it was enough! he could stand a whole lot, but now the cold shivers stole up his spine what on earth is he to do?

JOHN BARRYMORE A LAWYER IN HIS LATEST PHOTOPLAY WOULD YOU ACCEPT $100,000 TO MARRY AN UTTER STRANGER?

VICTORIA THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the Week from September 4th to 9th

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 5th and 6th.

ADOLPH ZUKOR
PRESENTS

MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"LUCK IN PAWN"

She had shipped on fortune's sea and wrecked her boat. She had pawned her luck and lost the ticket.

But she found one pawn-broker with a heart. And what did he do but become her "uncle" and finance her into love and society?

Some little "flier," you'll say!

Say Uncle ?

That's what Louis Arnisberg, pawn-broker said to beautiful Annabelle Lee. And beautiful Annabelle Lee, having nothing but an artistic temperament and a lot of pawn tickets, called him uncle and had the time of her life!

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th.

ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents

Elsie Ferguson
IN
"COUNTERFEIT"

Adolph Zukor presents
ELSIE FERGUSON

Directed by George Fitzmaurice

The charm of the South, the lure of the Secret Service, the wealth and fashion of Newport, the crimes of a band of crooks preying on the "idle rich," the mystery, love, adventure that make a picture live—they are all in "Counterfeit."

Beautiful Elsie Ferguson in a role that runs the gamut of her power as an emotional actress.

Exquisite gowns, magnificent scenes, absorbing romance, and a fight that stirs the blood—a picture of real distinction.

Robbing a safe, and surprised by the man she loved! Innocent, too, and yet she couldn't explain.

But when, through her, the police surprised a band of counterfeiters in Newport Harbor, the man discovered that his future wife was an agent of Uncle Sam.

A stirring romance of adventure and mystery, with Elsie Ferguson in a new and dashing role.

Victoria Theatre

Tonight, Sunday, September 3rd

THOS. H. INCE Presents

DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"L'APACHE"

An amazingly vivid picture of the night life of Paris..of the "spenders" in garish cafes, of the strange "half-world" of the fierce Apaches. Two women. One rich frivolous and worse, longing for the love of a man who had tired of her. Another, poor, unfortunate, seeking to escape from the Apache "king." One night these two women meet. The rest of the story you won't soon forget.

Matinee Today, September 3rd at 3.15 p.m. Showing
DOROTHY DALTON in "L'APACHE',
and One New Ep. of The "ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

In Addition to our Usual Matinee's Commencing from September 15th there will be Daily Matinees at 5.30 p.m.

On Saturday's & Sunday's First Matinee Commences at 3 p.m. Sharp. Second Matinee at 5.30 p.m.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS AT THE

ISIS THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, September 4th, 5th, & 6th at 9:15 p.m. and Matinees at 5:30 p.m.

Alma Rubens
IN
"The GHOST FLOWER"

It blossoms into Beauty through Love and Patriotism

A ROMANCE OF SUNNY ITALY

Strange career of a lowly Italian girl under Fate's guidance.

Intensely dramatic story teeming with thrills and sensations.

——Added Attraction——

"HURRICANE HUTCH" Episodes 11th and 12th

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th

A VITAGRAPH SUPER-FEATURE

The Madonna of the Silver Sheet

ALICE JOYCE

IN
"THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND"

7 PARTS — A Rex Beach Special Production — PARTS 7

The rashness of jealousy, the price of wrongdoing, the hollowness of revenge, and the Divinity of Love—

This is the story of the Vengeance of Durand.

A big vital drama that beats true to the pulse of life.

A story of a man's unfaltering love—of a man's unwavering hate, unfolding in scenes of dramatic intensity.

Would you forgive the man who had stolen the love of your wife? See "This Vengeance of Durand."

Tonight at 9:15 and Matinee at 5:30 p.m.
JACK PICKFORD
IN
"IN WRONG"
A drama of boyhood days

Matinee today at 3 p.m.
Bessie Barriscale in
"SATAN'S PAWN"
and
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Episodes 9th and 10th

First American Catholic Attains Priesthood Here

(China Press Correspondence)

Kaifeng, Honan, August 24.—The United States received the distinction of having its first Catholic citizen elevated to the secular priesthood in China in the ordination of the Reverend Father William Joseph Cohill, journalist, staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, and the first Catholic layman to leave Maryland for foreign mission work, by the Right Reverend Bishop Joseph Tacconi in the Chapel of the Sisters of Providence, Kaifeng, Honan, this morning.

Father Cohill, who hails from Hancock, Maryland, will labor as a missionary priest among the Chinese in the vicariate of Bishop Tacconi.

At the ceremony this morning the first of its kind ever held in the ancient city of Kaifeng, the priestly candidate, vested in a long white garment called the alb, girded with a cincture, with folded chasuble on his left arm and a candle in his right hand, came forward into the sanctuary of the small chapel of the little band of Sisters who represent the first American Sisterhood to send laborers into the fields of the Orient.

During the course of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, Bishop Tacconi instructed the candidate on the sacerdotal dignity. The Bishop said that the Catholic Church becomes accessible to the faithful primarily through the priests. And from the study of the life of Christ it may be judged that he intended that this should be the case. Christ appointed a priesthood which should not only represent Him and stand for Him but should, in a certain sense, be Himself—that is to say, that Christ

FATHER W. J. COHILL

should exercise divine powers through the agency of the priesthood. When Bishop Tacconi completed his instruction, Father Cohill advanced towards the altar, which was gorgeously trimmed with plants and flowers. The Bishop imposed his hands on the head of the kneeling candidate. Then, with his right hand still extended, the Bishop simply and briefly asked of God for Father Cohill the sacerdotal grace.

Before Bishop Tacconi had uttered the prayer which consecrated Father Cohill a priest all the priests, including Father Aegidius Bogu, Louis Yogara, Anthony Carminada and Francis X. Clougherty, who attended the ordination came forward and laid their hands upon the head of their younger brother.

Father Cohill landed in Shanghai on July 28, coming from America on the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Russia. He had just completed his studies, covering a period of fifteen years, for the priesthood. He entered upon his classical studies at Georgetown University Preparatory School, Washington, D. C. in 1907.

Besides making the regular four-year classical course at Georgetown in three years, Father Cohill was elected by his fellow students president of the Georgetown Preparatory Debating Society, president of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and during his last year at Georgetown College, which is the oldest Catholic literary institution in the United States, the students elected him to the office of President of the Preparatory School Athletic Association.

Father Cohill entered the Jesuit order in August, 1910. Then followed two years of classical and ascetical studies at the Novitiate of St. Andrew on Hudson, Poughkeepsie, New York. On completing his first year of philosophy at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland his health failed and he was advised to follow a shorter course for the priesthood. After regaining his health Father Cohill entered the philosophical department of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in September, 1917, and spent four years in the study of philosophy and theology.

Having decided on a missionary career, Father Cohill had been pursuing during the past year a special course of training under the Fathers of the Society of the Divine Word at Techny, Illinois. This organisation prepares missionary priests for China, Japan, Philippine Islands, New Guinea, Africa and other foreign countries.

Research Laboratory Of Shanghai College Enlarging Capacity

Another Chemist Joining Staff This Fall

A special feature in the science department of Shanghai College is the Industrial Research Laboratory, which has been established partly by the college and partly by the leading Chinese business men in Shanghai. The promoters in starting this laboratory were guided by the motive of rendering service to the growing industries of China.

A technical committee consisting of Mr. C. C. Nieh as honorary chairman, together with Professors F. C. Mabee and R. B. Kennard and Dr. J. Y. Lee was organised to control the work. It undertakes to do three lines of work, consulting, analysing and research. Except for the replacement of materials used and occasionally the cost of the time of the chemist no other charge is made for the work done in the laboratory.

Since its beginning in the fall of 1921, with Mr. H. Y. Shen as chemist, it has made several important analyses and official tests and has proved a success. Most of the work has been from the factories. New apparatus has been added to the equipment, thus enlarging its capacity for service. On account of the increased volume of work another chemist is to be added to the staff in the fall. It is expected that the services of the laboratory will be requisitioned this coming year by more of the progressive industries of the city.

Shanghai College will hold its Entrance Examinations on Monday and Tuesday, September 4 and 5

C.P.O.S. ARRANGE SPECIAL TRAINS ON THE CONTINENT

(China Press Correspondence)

Montreal, July 22, 1922.—Arrangements have been made by the Paris office of the Canadian Pacific for a special train from Paris to Cherbourg and to Paris connecting with the sailings of the "Empress of Scotland" and "Empress of France." A special feature of this service is that all heavy registered baggage can accompany passengers on this special train from Cherbourg with customs examination in Paris. There is no delay as only hand baggage examination is made at Cherbourg.

At Paris connections can be made with the regular airplane lines now in operation in France. There are several departures daily in either direction on the service in addition to airplane services between Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam; Toulouse, Barcelona, Rabat, Casablanca, Africa; Bordeaux, Montpellier, Nice, Paris, Prague, Warsaw, Poland; and others.

The rates are very reasonable and in some cases cheaper than the rail-ticket; for instance the flight between Paris and Warsaw which costs 800 francs.

Many regular services of comfortable motor-cars have been organised, in most cases by the railway companies themselves, in practically every region of France. The price per seat, for an afternoon excursion, varies from 20 to 35 francs.

Seven-passenger cars, of the latest models, can be hired without difficulty in every important center. Five persons travelling together can make a trip of 1,000 miles in 15 days, for 5,000 francs, which includes the hiring of the car, the chauffeur's expenses and the gasoline.

The gasoline price in France is at present 7.50 to 9.50 francs for five liters, practically 1⅓ gallons, according to the district.

U. S. Consulate In Newcastle-On-Tyne Closed By British

(Reuter's Service)

London, Sept. 1.—An extraordinary step has been taken by the British Government in withdrawing the exequatur of the United States Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne and the Consul-General in London has consequently ordered the closing of the office temporarily.

It is understood that this action is due to an allegation that difficulties have been put in the way of visaing passports of passengers who would not promise to voyage on American vessels.

It is recalled that the American Government similarly revoked three exequaturs in 1856 because British Consuls in the United States were alleged to be helping recruiting for the British Army.

The United States Government has ordered an inquiry into the incident. The Consul at Newcastle declares that he instructed his staff not to mention to intending travellers American steamship lines until the visa question had been settled.

AT THE

ST. GEORGE'S

GARDENS

217 Bubbling Well Road

Open Air Cinema Show

To-night ! ! To-night ! !

and all week end

Presenting:—

THE WINSOME and CHARMING

MAY McAVOY

In the story of a girl who considered another woman's happiness before her own

"A Private Scandal"

Miss McAVOY is supported by BRUCE GORDON, KATHLYN WILLIAMS and RALPH LEWIS

You will be wise not to miss seeing this drama of human hearts—poignant, gripping, real.

A story that sweeps you along with it's powerful theme.

AT THE APOLLO

Monday and Tuesday Sept. 4th and 5th

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

A SPLEN ID PHOTODRAMA WITH THE WINSOME STAR

MAE MARSH

in the quaintest play entitled

"Sunshine Alley"

6 PARTS *By Mary Rider* PARTS 6

Most of the story is enacted in a quaint bird and animal store in a poor quarter of a great city known as "Sunshine Alley" and the detail of this quarter is well developed before one is introduced to the heroine and her romance.

Booking at Robinson's

Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.

The noted beauty

EDITH ROBERTS

in the role as a wild flower of the Peruvian Mountains with a notable supporting cast in a play entitled

"The Fire Cat"

By Norman Dawn

To-night at 9.15 p.m.

The Beautiful Vivacious

MARY MILES MINTER

in a delightful little farce-comedy

"Don't Call Me Little Girl"

WONDERFUL ATTRACTION THIS WEEK AT THE

A PICTURE AS BIG AS THE WORLD

APOLLO THEATRE

A FEATURE AS EMOTIONAL AS ITS WOMAN

A Production of Tremendous Emotional Intensity with Famous

GERALDINE FARRAR

AND

LOU TELLEGEN

IN

"The World and its Woman"

Told in 7 Parts—Story by Thompson Buchanan.

No Advertisement Could Ever Make This Message Strong Enough.

It is a message that should penetrate to the home of everybody. But our message goes beyond that. It penetrates to the heart of the world of today and does so in the most fantastic and interesting story that has been ever presented on the screen.

"The World and its Woman"

is one of these gigantic productions that startle the screen world only once in a while. It is as vast as the World, as dramatic as its Woman—

GERALDINE FARRAR

An Epic Photoplay—A Great Screen Achievement—A Magnificent Triumph!

Commencing Wednesday September 6th

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Captain Philip, will leave on Monday, September 4, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, September 5, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 2,925 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday Sept. 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, September 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, September 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, September 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, September 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Captain Davis, will leave on Sunday morning, September 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning, Sept. 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Italian Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. KAIPING, on September 5. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. C. 317.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Tuesday, September 5, at ———. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. 'Phone C. 4234.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The steamer SHINLEE, Captain Kozloff, will be despatched for the above port on Friday, September 8. For freight and or Passage apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1604.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU,, 20,000 Tons, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Buoy on Wednesday, September 6, at ———. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangking left Hankow for Ichang and Chungking Tuesday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Changchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai by way of Amoy on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Tsingtao today and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Tuesday morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 10 o'clock.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta for Rangoon, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday, August 18 and is due here aobut Sept. 12.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on August 22, is expected to arrive at Hongkong next Thursday morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Mantua left London for Shanghai at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, August 18 and is expected to arrive on Sept 28.

The Nord. Lloyd s.s. Westfalen left Bremen for Shanghai and Japan ports on August 17 and is expected to arrive here early October.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 14.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenogle is due in Shanghai from London and Genoa on September 27.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Rinda, from Christiania, left Antwerp on August 12 and is due in Shanghai via ports about September 27.

The O.S.K. s.s. Altai Maru, from Europe, left Singapore on Saturday, August 26 and is due in Shanghai on Friday. The steamer will dock at the Yangtszepoo Wharf and sails for Japan ports on September 11.

The Ben Line s.s. Benroech, from London on July 22, left Singapore on August 27 and is due in Shanghai on or about September 8.

The Ben Line s.s. Benarty which sailed from London on August 19, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about October 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola was due to sail from London on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 11.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenariffe, outbound from London, left Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf, Hongkew.

The S. E. Co. m.s. Canton left Gothenburg for Shanghai on August 17.

The S. E. Co. s.s. Ceylon, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Christiania on August 22.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere has been delayed by the weather and arrived in Shanghai yesterday. The liner will sail for Marseilles at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French mail jetty at 2 o'clock.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on August 4 with mail, is expected to arrive at Hongkong next Saturday morning. —HHD

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan which sailed from London on July 11 with mail, left Hongkong at 6 o'clock Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

AMERICAN LINES

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada was due to sail from Vancouver on Thursday, August 24 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on Friday.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Vancouver for Oriental ports on August 19.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar was expected to leave Puget Sound for Oriental ports on Saturday, August 26.

The China Mail s.s. Nile left San Francisco on Thursday, August 24 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on Septemebr 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to sail from San Francisco yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on September 22.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jackson was due to sail from Seattle yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 19.

The Adl. Line s.s. Endicott left Honolulu for Yokohama on Saturday, August 26.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar sailed from Atlantic Coast on August 26 and is expected to sail from San Francisco for Oriental ports on September 22.

The China Mail s.s. China, from San Francisco, Honolulu and Yokohama, left Kobe on Thursday night and is due in Shanghai by way of Nagasaki early tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the C. M. Lower Wharf and sails for Hongkong direct on Tuesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Preisdent McKinley which sailed from Seattle on August 19, will leave Kobe today and is expected in Shanghai early Tuesday afternoon. The vessel will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf and has on board 1,140 sacks of mail 2,200 tons of general cargo and a big list of passengers for this port.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eclipse arrived at Otaru from Honolulu on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Grant which sailed from Shanghai on August 14, arrived in Seattle on Monday, August 28.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wheatland Montana arrived at Manila from Hongkong on Tuesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley arrived at Fusan from Kobe on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Satsuma left Honolulu for Yokohama on August 26.

The Adl. Line s.s. Endicott left Honolulu for Yokohama on August 26.

The Adl. Line s.s. Elkton left New York for Manila on August 26.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland which was due in Shanghai from San Francisco last Friday, went aground at Tungsha Spit and is expected to be refloated on the morning tide and if floated she will arrive in port early in the afternoon.

Vessels Due

Angkor, *Marseilles*	Sep.	4
Altai Maru, *Europe*	Sep.	8
Atsuta Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	10
Benroech, *London*	Sep.	8
Changchow, *Hongkong*	Sep.	4
Chekiang, *Tientsin*	Sep.	4
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	7
China, *San Francisco*	Sep.	4
Chungking, *Hankow*	Sep.	3
E. of Asia, *Hongkong*	Sep.	9
E. of Canada, *Vancouver*	Sep.	9
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Sep.	8
Glenariffe, *London*	Sep.	3
Hakone Maru, *London*	Sep.	7
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	10
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Sep.	5
Hsin Ningshac, *Ningpo*	Sep.	3
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Sep.	3
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Sep.	4
Hunan, *Hankow*	Sep.	9
Kalyan, *London*	Sep.	4
Kanchow, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	4
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Sept.	5
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Sept.	4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Sep.	8
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Sep.	9
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Sep.	7
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	6
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	7
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Sep.	3
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	4
Luchow, *Hongkong*	Sep.	9
Luenho, *Hankow*	Sept.	5
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Sep.	7
Novara, *Japan*	Sep.	6
Nikko Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	6
Poyang, *Hankow*	Sep.	6
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong*	Sep.	9
Pret. Cleveland, *S. Francisco*	Sep.	3
Pres. McKinley, *Seattle*	Sept.	5
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Sep.	5
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Sep.	6
Shengking, *Hankow*	Sep.	10
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	7
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	11
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Sep.	8
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Sep.	6
Tungwah, *Foochow*	Sep.	4
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Sep.	9
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Sep.	11
Wingsang, *Tsingtao*	Sep.	4
Wosang, *Hankow*	Sep.	3
Woosung, *Hankow*	Sep.	4
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Sep.	8
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Sep.	3
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Sep.	5

Passengers Departed

Per C. N. s.s. Yunnan for Swatow: Miss Boss.

Per C. N. ss.s. Hangchow for Amoy: Mr. Pratt; for Hongkong: Mr. H. W. Berry.

Per C. N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses Dawling, C. Lamer, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Morosoff, Messrs. Lavers, C. H. Meyers.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Sept.	13
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Oct.	8
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Nagasaki	Oct.	22
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Nov.	5

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Manila	Oct.	1
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila	Oct.	17
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila	Nov.	12
S.S. "TENYO MARU" direct	Dec.	3

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO. SAN FRANCISCO

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" about end of October.

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STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

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Largest Steamers on the Pacific

LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Van'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
E. Canada	Sept. 23	Oct. 9	E. Britain	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
E. Russia	Oct. 7	Oct. 23	E. France	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
E. Australia	Oct. 21	Nov. 7	E. Britain	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER, WITH SAME CONNECTIONS THROUGH TO EUROPE.

Empress of France and Empress of Britain arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Canada	Sept. 9
Empress of Russia	Sept. 23
Empress of Australia	Oct 8
Empress of Asia	Oct. 21
Empress of Canada	Nov. 4

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER

Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold

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Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund. Telephone Central 183. Cable Address. "GACANPAC"

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FREIGHT & PASSENGER
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
"The Short Route"
10 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 8	Oct. 24
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 22	Nov. 7
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Nov. 5	Nov. 21

SPECIAL THROUGH RATE TO EUROPE, $620.50

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Sept. 7
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 21
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 5
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 19
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 2

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. THE ADMIRAL LINE
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept.	16
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Oct.	7
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct.	17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Oct.	28
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Nov.	7

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept.	2
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Sept.	24
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct.	4
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Oct.	15
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Oct.	25

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Via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

$620.50

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Does Not include Berth and Meals Across American Continent.

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MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

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From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "ELKRIDGE" Sept. 18

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "ELKRIDGE" Sept. 20

L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java
SHANGHAI OFFICE, No. 5 Jinkee Road, TEL: C 5017,
TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	Sept.	19
S.S. "NILE"	Oct.	3
S.S. "NANKING"	Oct.	30

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Sept.	5
S.S. "NILE"	Sept.	19
S.S. "NANKING"	Oct.	17

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Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads,
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL."
Telephones:
General Office Central 4772
Agent Central 4813

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Atsuta Maru .....Sept 11

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE
Shizuoka Maru .....Oct. 4

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
Lyon Maru.....Sept. 17
Cargo only.

FOR JAPAN
Takeshima Maru ....Sept. 4 — Yawata Maru .....Sept. 6
Omi Maru .....Sept. 5 — Hakone Maru .....Sept. 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
Shizuoka Maru .....Sept. 13

FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong
Tango Maru .....Sept. 19

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

N. Y. K.

SUMMER EXCURSION
between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN
June 15th—September 14th.

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SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI	and return	$ 75.00
" " MOJI	" "	100.00
" " KOBE	" "	130.00
" " YOKOHAMA	" "	150.00

available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation. Stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Phone: North 1159 and 2729.

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 16th

For Hongkong And Manila.
S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... Sept. 18th

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

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Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
Tel. C. 463 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via H'kong, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.
S.S. "LONDON MARU" ..... Sept. 15
(Cabin passengers can be accommodated)
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVANA MARU" ..... Sept. 18
FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. ViaDairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Sept. 6
FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..(Via Manila) .....Sept. 2
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" (Direct to Hongkong) ..Sept. 3
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin Direct.
S.S. "FUKUJEN MARU" ..... Sept. 5
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ...(8 a.m.) .....Sept. 2
FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" ..... Sept. 11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 213.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Meteorological Reports

	SICCAWEI			
September 3, 1922.	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 5.38	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
Sun sets today at 18.23	Sept. 1.		Sept. 2.	
(inches	29.38	29.45	29.46	29.50
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	†0.13	†0.22	†0.36	†0.24
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	†0.28	†0.19	†0.08	†0.05
Wind—direction	SE	SSE	SE	SSE
Wind—miles per hour	31.1	26.1	30.5	31.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	76°8	79°2	79°2	83°3
Humidity %	93	87	94	79
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	0.81	0.47	0.03	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT — 24 hrs. Previous averages

September 1.	Mean 1922	Variation	same period
Rainfall (inches)	29.30	—0.08	29.80
Temperature (Min. 74°3) (Fahr.) (Max. 78°8)	76°6	—3°9	77°8
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	33.32	1.80	34.85

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	MANTUA NOVARA MACEDONIA KALYAN	Sept. 9 Sept. 23 Oct. 7 Oct. 21
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN MACEDONIA	Sept. 16 Sept. 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	GREGORY APCAR TAKADA	Sept. 2 Sept- 14
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA ST. ALBANS EASTERN	Oct. 5 Nov. 2 Nov. 30

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2069

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamer	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Probable Arrival at Shanghai	Probable Sailing From Shanghai
CORDILLERE			3rd Sept.
AMAZONE			16th Sept.
ANGKOR	28th July	4th September	30th Sept.
ANGERS	11th Aug	18th September	14th October
AZAY LE RIDEAU	25th Aug.	4 October	28th October
PORTHOS	8th Sept.	6th October,	11th Nov.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)
LIEUTENANT DE MISSIESSY expected Shanghai, on Thursday, the 14th September.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.
OFFICES: 9 French Bund.
Consignation — Transit — Representation.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

	LATE	EARLY
S.S. "SATSUMA"	SEPT.	OCT.

For rates and particulars apply to
THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents,
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5911, 5972 and 5073.

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Yangtsze Gorges
The most spectacular inland water trip in the world. Especially delightful at this season of the year.
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S.S. ROBERT DOLLAR II
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(Passenger and Freight Service)
Sailing Every Few Days Between
ICHANG and CHUNGKING
THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.
The American Express Co.
Shanghai—Tientsin—Peking—Hankow.

The China Press Mail Schedule

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922.

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg
TODAY					
Japan Ports	Omi M.	19.00			18.30
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Cordillere		B12.30		
Hongkong and Canton	Soochow	7.30			7.00
H'kong, C'ton Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Cordillere	12.30			12.00
Newchwang & Antung	Taksang	21.00			21.00
Swatow	Tientsin	7.30			7.00
TOMORROW					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
Hongkong	China		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru		17.00		7.00
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	7.30			21.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow	21.00			21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Fooshing	21.00			9.30
Manila Direct	P. Cleveland	10.00			
Hankow	Tatung		17.00		
Tuesday, September 5					
Newchwang & Antung	Loksang	21.00			21.00
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	21.00			21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	†Hawaii M.	16.00			15.30
Swatow	Paoting	8.30		8.30	8.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.00			18.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Antung	Hupeh	8.30			8.00
Newchwang	Shansi	8.30			8.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kanchow	8.20			8.00
Hongkong	do		8.30		
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow		13.30		
Thursday, September 7					
Amoy H'kong & C'ton	Szechuen	9.30			9.00
Manila via Hongkong	P. McKinley	11.00			10.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	9.30			9.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Szechuen		9.30		
Friday, Sept. 8.			9.30		
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada,	E. of Asia		A17.00		17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00			21.00
Hongkong	do		17.00		
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Canad		A17.00		
Saturday, September 9					
H'kong, C'ton, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Novara	10.00			9.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	E. of Asia	16.00			15.30
Manila direct	E. of Canada	16.00			15.30
Sunday, September 10					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	P. Madison	16.00			15.30

B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.
Mail for European ports to be sent on the steamer Cordillere will close at the French Post Office at 1 u.m. today for ordinay and 12:30 p.m. for registered.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B. N. B.	July 8	Bee	Br. Gunboat
Mc. W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gunboat
F. N. B.		D. de'Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
McW.		Mantis	Br. Gunboat
	Aug. 30	Saga	Jap. Gunboat
J.N.B.	Aug. 25	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser

Launch Servicer

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 2 p.m.

Wednesday, September 6, 1922

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Steamers Arrived

Sep. 2—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Sep. 2—Shinyue from Foochow
Sep. 2—Alabama M. from Tacoma
Sep. 2—Saikio M. from Dairen
Sep. 2—Hanley from S. F'cisco
Sep. 2—Hopsang from H'kong
Sep. 2—Lushan M. from H'kong
Sep. 2—Takeshima M. from Jap.
Sep. 2—Cordillere from Japan.
Sep. 2—Tungchow from T'tsin
Sep. 2—C. of Florence from Jap
Sep. 2—A. Sarraut from Hankow
Sep. 2—Omi M. from Japan
Sep. 2—Hupeh from Hongkong
Sep. 2—Kiangan from Hankow

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(Separate and distinct from Canadian Pacific.)

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If you intend travelling to Canada, U.S.A., or Europe via Canada, your first necessary action is to ascertain by which route you can travel most comfortably, quickly, and receive the best service. Call Central 6973.

General Traffic Office, Glen Line Building,
—or—
American Express Co., Thos. Cook & Son.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Sep.	6	—	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep.	9	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Sep.	10	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. Line
Sep.	13	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Sep.	16	—	Vancouver	Can. Winner	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	16	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	17	—	New York via P'ma	Lyons Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	18	—	New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep.	19	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Sep.	20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Sydney	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	23	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep.	24	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
Sep.	30	—	New York via Suez	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	3	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Br. China Mail
Oct.	4	—	Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. K. K.
Oct.	7	—	Vancouver	of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Oct.	7	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	8	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
Oct.	8	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct.	10	—	New York via Suez	C. of Melbourne	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct.	17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct.	21	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Oct.	22	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct.	22	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. Line
Oct.	30	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Nov.	5	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. Line
Nov.	5	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sep.	5	—	N., N'ya, Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	6	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	8	—	Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sep.	3	2.00	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Jap. N. Y. K.
				Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	6	—	Hanburg	Novara	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep	9	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	11	—	London, etc.	Ruvenhad	Ger. H.A. Line
Sep.	12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Sembilan	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Sep.	12	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	13	—	Antwerp, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep.	15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Soudan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sep.	16	—	Bombay, etc.	Elkridge	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep.	20	—	Java ports, etc.	Glenade	Br. G.L.S.A.
Sep.	21	—	Hamburg, etc.	Hoctor	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	23	—	Liverpool	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	23	—	Antwerp, etc.	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep.	23	—	Bombay, London	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	27	—	Hamburg, etc.	K. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	28	—	Liverpool	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep.	30	—	Marseilles	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	4	—	Antwerp, etc.	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Oct.	7	—	London, ports	Gemma	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Oct.	10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	11	—	Antwerp, etc.	Tydeus	Br. B. & S.
Oct.	15	—	Liverpool	Munsterland	Ger. H. A. Line
Oct.	20	—	Hamburg, etc.	†Mantua	Br. M. M. & Co
Oct.	21	—	London, etc.	†A. le Rideau	Fr. M. M. Cie
Oct.	28	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov.	11	—	Marseilles	Ermland	Ger. H. A. Line
Dec.	12	—	Hamburg, etc.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sep.	3	9.00*	Swatow	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	3	—	Hongkong	Havre Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep.	3	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Fooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	3	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	3	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	4	—	*Manila, Hongkong	Pre. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep.	4	5.15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Sep.	4	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	5	5.00	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N.Co.
Sep.	5	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	10.00*	Swatow	Paoting	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	—	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Sep.	6	10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	7	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	7	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
Sep.	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep.	9	D.L.	Hongkong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	10	D.L.	Hongkong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	13	—	Hongkong	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sep.	18	—	Hongkong, Manila	Hannawa	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep.	19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Br. China Mail
Sep.	21	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pre. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
Sep.	23	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep.	24	—	Manila, Hongkong	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sep.	3	8.30*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Sep.	3	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	3	—	Tientsin	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N.
Sep.	5	3.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	3	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	3	D.L.	N'chwang, Antung	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	3	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Taksang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	5	10.00*	Dairen, N'chwang	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	10.00*	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Sep.	5	—	Dairen	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep.	5	10.00*	Antung	Hupeh	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	6	11.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Sep.	7	11.00*	C'foo, T'tsin	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	8	—	Vladivostok	Shinlee	Chi. S. H. & Co.
Sep.	9	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sep.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sep.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sniwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sep.	9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sep.	10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
*A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

Steamers Departed

Sep. 1—Hunan for Hankow
Sep. 1—Kutwo for Hankow
Sep. 1—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Sep. 1—H. Peking for Ningpo.
Sep. 1—H. N'shao for Ningpo.
Sep. 2—Shengking for Hankow
Sep. 2—Kiangfoo for Hankow
Sep. 2—Kuling for Ichang.
Sep. 2—Kianghsin for Hankow
Sep. 2—Tuckwo for Hankow
Sep. 2—Nanyang M. for H'kow
Sep. 2—Hangchow for Hongkong and Canton.
Sep. 2—Liuhsing for Cruise
Sep. 2—Patriot for Chinwangtao
Sep. 2—Teli for Foochow.
Sep. 2—Hokosan M. for Native Customs.
Sep. 2—Daitoku M. for Hankow
Sep. 2—Tracia for Trieste.
Sep. 2—Tseangtah 2 for H'kow
Sep. 2—Sheaf Lance for C'tao
Sep. 2—Hwahyih for C'tao
Sep. 2—Haivdan for C'tao
Sep. 2—Kifune M. 5 for Dairen
Sep. 2—Kohoku M. for Formosa
Sep. 2—Yamashiro M. for Japan
Sep. 2—Yungshin for Ningpo
Sep. 2—H. K'teen for Ningpo.

AUCTION SALES

able "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley

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Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin

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AUCTIONS

IN REAR SALESROOM

On Monday the 4th September at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES.

Teak bookcase, Organ, Mahogany stained wooden double bedstead with wire & other mattresses. **Wardrobes,** large dining table, round tables, **Stone Roller,** Sofa, Single & Double Iron Bedsteads, dressing tables, marble top washstands, night tables, Commodes, Overmantle Mirrors, Clothes Hangers, towel racks, curtain poles Pictures, Ice chests, Stoves, **Enamel Heating stove,** Brass ornaments, Detachable Motor Car tyres, Canvas garden chairs, Oil cooking stoves, leather hand bags, Camphor wood box, A large assortment of Ladies & Gents Clothing Boots and shoes, etc.

On view day of Sale,

81 ROUTE DE SAY ZOONG
Favoured with instructions from
H. BOURBOULON ESQ.
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 81 ROUTE DE SAY ZOONG
On Monday, September 4th
Commencing at 10 a.m.
and
Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
THE SUPERIOR AND DAINTY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES CONTAINED THEREIN.

HALL.—Umbrella vase, mat carpets, silk window curtains, double spring hall settee, cushions, American leather upholstered arm chairs, **LARGE HALL STOVE,** Picture, palms, plants &c.

SITTING ROOM.—Tientsin carpet, brass electric table lamp, oak oblong table, **IMPORTED MAHOGANY INLAND REVOLVING BOOK STAND,** Folding card table, Leopard skin rug, **1 CARVED CREAM ENAMELLED SILK TAPESTRY LINED CURIO CABINET BY ARTS AND CRAFTS,** Peking cloisonne tea set, Porcelain vases, Ornaments, teak teapoys, old engravings, **FRENCH TAPESTRY CURTAINS,** brass curtain poles &c.

DRAWING ROOM.—Tientsin carpet, **HEAVILY CARVED BLACKWOOD LONG TABLE,** Fine hand painted wall plates, Blackwood 4 fold screen, **TEAK BOOKCASE, CARVED TEAK VELVET COVERED COUCH AND LADY'S CHAIRS BY FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, CARVED TEAK VELVET COVERED DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, PIANO STOOL,** Carved blackwood marble top flower stand, fine Peking rug, brass mounted inlaid round table from Paris, curtains, cloisonne vases, large flambe vase, cushions, good pictures &c.

DINING ROOM.—GOOD TIENTSIN CARPET, TEAK SIDEBOARD WITH CABINET, CUPBOARD, LARGE TEAK EXTENSION DINING TABLE, AND 16 TEAK AMERICAN LEATHER COVERED DINING CHAIRS BY KOENIG & CO. CARVED HARDWOOD 4 FOLD SCREEN (BAMBOO DESIGN) FROM PEKING, Felt table cover, **IMPORTED LIBRARY TABLE,** Silver ware, crockery and glass ware, curtains, pictures, cake stand &c. &c.

STAIRS AND LANDING.—Large oak stained linen cupboard, matting, white enamelled double linen cupboard, deck chairs, screen &c.

BEDROOMS.—Teak revolving bookstand, cretonne upholstered double spring couch and arm chairs, Morriss chair, round table, white enamelled child's cupboard, brownie, post card kodak, 6 x 6 objective stein heel camera, singer hand sewing machine, electric table fan, cream enamelled double mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawers, arm chairs, grey enamelled mirror door wardrobe, toilet table, white enamelled mirror door wardrobe, chest of drawer, washstand, chairs, **2 BRASS SINGLE BEDSTEADS,** wooden double bedstead, brass mounted iron single bedsteads, feather pillows, mosquito net curtains, tennis boy's jackets, tennis racquets, fur motor car rug, nickle shaving stand & mirror, electric table lamps.

ATTIC.—Good perambulator, white enamelled baby's table, linen cupboards, zinc lined fur boxes large tin lined box, new curtain poles, screens, white enamelled iron beds, and useful sundries.

PANTRY AND KITCHEN.—Aluminium and other Cooking utensils, scales, coffee grinder &c.

3 CHICKEN HOUSES

also

1 IMPORTED TEAK CREAM ENAMELLED SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE
1 IMPORTED BRASS AND CRYSTAL ELECTROLIER
1 FINE GOLD BORDERED "LIMOGES" DINNER DESSERT AND BREAKFAST SERVICE FINE CUT GLASS TABLE WARE
2 4 BLADE CEILING FANS

Now on view.

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday, September 6th
at 2.30 p.m.
The Following Sundry Goods

5 cases Lubricating Graphite, 6 cases Electric Fan Blades, 3 cases Enamelled Wash Basins, 1 case Egyptian Cigarettes, 1 case Enamelled Spittoons, 2 cases Assorted Enamelled Ware, 18 dozen "Judge" Brand Fry Pans, 1 case Perfume, 2 bales Kapoc, 4 old Lathes, 1 Printing Ink Press, 1 Coil Best Cast Steel Wire for Springs, 2 cases Light Paper, 1 length Anchorite Belting, 1 length Underwriters Cotton Single Jacket Rubber lined Hose, 1 length Safety Fire Dept. Single Jacket Rubber lined Wax Gum Treated Hose, 43 "Card & Road Grip" Tins, 41 Inner Tubes, 20 dozen Shaving Brushes, 4 dozen Scissors, 3 dozen Garden Scissors, 3 drums Boiler Oil, 10 Douche Pans, 200 Broken Tiles & edges, Padlock, Safety Razors, Hair Clippers, Clock, Watches, Aluminium Spoons, Forks, Knives, Buttons, Medical Apparatus, Surgical Instruments, Iron Ware &c. &c.

Now on view.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road

HIGH CLASS PASTRY COOK
BIANCHI
23 NANKING ROAD SHANGHAI

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, and Appraisers

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday, the 4th September
at 10 a.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room furniture, double spring couch and easy chairs, plush covered arm chairs, wooden chairs, roll and flat top desks, letter file, office chairs, extension dining table, sideboards, dining chairs, dinner wagon, fancy porcelain dinner sets, mirror back wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstands, single and double iron bedsteads, electric table fans, ice chest, hand sewing machine, showcases, cupboards pictures, vases, and ornaments, etc., etc.

also

One 2-cylinder motor cycle
Six Persian rugs
One lot of French Illustration 1920 & 21. Complete
One lot of French Je Saistout
One lot of French Novels, etc.
One Set 32 Vols. Encyclopaedia Britannica,
One Ford Car 4 Cylinder

Now on view.

Auction of Valuable Property

Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions
Will sell by Public Auction
At their Upper Salesroom
On Tuesday September 12th 1922
at 4 p.m.

The property situated at No. 491 Avenue Joffre and known as U. S. Lots 1723 and 1915 measuring as per Title Deeds now 3.2.7.3, together with the buildings thereon comprising 9 Large Rooms, facing South. 3 Bath Rooms, Pantry, Kitchen, Servants' quarters and Garage. Modern Fittings and well appointed throughout.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 4th September, 1922,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF

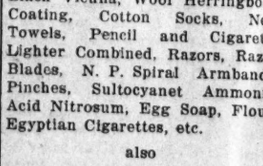
Pongee Silk, White Shirting, Black Vicuna, Wool Herringbone Coating, Cotton Socks, New Towels, Pencil and Cigarette Lighter Combined, Razors, Razor Blades, N. P. Spiral Armbands, Pinches, Sultocyanet Ammonic, Acid Nitrosum, Egg Soap, Flour, Egyptian Cigarettes, etc.

also

10 Rolls "Agrippa" Belting 3½", 5", 6" & 8"
3 Cases Coloured Hair List Union
3 Cases Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Boots
100 Doz. New Table and Dessert Knives, Forks and Spoons.

On View Morning of Sale.

TAXI PHONE WEST **189**
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON



Scientific Tinted SUN GLASSES
in
Various Shades
Moderate Prices
Chinese Optical Co.
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P352 Nanking Road
中國精密眼鏡公司

Passengers Departing

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Misses Joyce Merriman, Christain, Mebale, Flay Huribut, Messrs. Ramsey, Fang, Wu, Wm. Komaroff, O. F. Reumin, T. Honighurst.

Per D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru for Tsingtao: Mrs. D. M. Pfeng, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Messrs. J. Rush, R. A. Bell, R. W. Ward, C. Bishop, H. George, C. W. Higgs, Miss F. Vale; for Dairen: Misses E. Turner, M. Charty, Fielding, Messrs. H. M. Little, F. Domaradsky, Mr. and Mrs. Klimoff and two children.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 29, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-42
Mutton	,,	17-32
Pork	,,	26-30
Veal	,,	26-42
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	40-50
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	20-24
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	20-25
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per dos.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	28-30
Geese	each	80-$1.20
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	42-45
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	60-80
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-16
Bananas	,,	6-7
Chestnuts	,,	none
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	20-25
Figs	per lb.	6-10
Grapes	per lb.	12-20
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	,,	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	each	none
Mangosteens	per dos.	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.40-$1.50
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	,,	12-15
Cabbage	each	8-15
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Cucumber	per lb.	8-10
Egg plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	,,	20-25
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-$2.80
Radishes	,,	none
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.75
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$2.68
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.30
Barley	,,	$4.30
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.20
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.18
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.23
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.40
Stove Coal	,, Tls.	17.50

D. P. W. Jones,
Acting Chief Inspector.

MINERS ACCEPT

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, N.S. Sept. 1.—The Nova Scotia miners who struck on August 28 have accepted the new wage scale by a majority of 5 to 1.

SOCIETY IN LONDON TURNING TO GREEN

London, June 24.—London society is turning green—not with enemy but as a result of the fact that Princess Mary received an emerald engagement ring. It has been coming gradually, and reached its pinnacle this week, when green was widely chosen as the adornment of court gowns.

Bond street dressmakers declare there is a demand for entire toilettes in various shades of green, principally for merry-making frocks. The verdant vogue is apparent in the theaters and fashionable restaurants, well dressed folk carrying large brilliant fans of emerald ostrich or coque feathers. Hair bands also are green and the color of Chinese jade is in great demand. Even gloves have green gauntlets.

Green predominates in bathing costumes at the fashionable beaches. The vogue has penetrated even the sanctity of the household, where fashionable housewives have found the color conductive to repose.

When Lady Joan Capell, the half American daughter of the Earl of Essex, was married to Osbert Peaks this week, she defied the fates and had the entire scheme done in green even to the disposition of the bridesmaids.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Korea Maru .....Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru .....Aug. 18
Nanking .....Aug. 21
Hamer .....Aug. 22
President Lincoln ...Aug. 26

FOR VANCOUVER
Bessie Dollar .....Aug. 5
Empress of Russia ...Aug. 14
Empress of Australia ..Aug. 29
Canadian Prospector ..Aug. 30

FOR SEATTLE
President Grant ....Aug. 14
Kaga Maru .....Aug. 24
President Jefferson ...Aug. 27

FOR TACOMA
Manila Maru .....Aug. 11

FOR PORTLAND
Hanna Nielsen .....Aug. 10
Eastern Sailor .....Aug. 16

FOR OREGON
Hufter .....Aug. .

FOR NEW YORK
Egremont Castle .....Aug. 3
Heffron .....Aug. 5
Telemachus .....Aug. 9
Toba Maru .....Aug. 11
Suruga .....Aug. 16
Hague Maru .....Aug. 18
City of Bagdad .....Aug. 20
Esther Dollar .....Aug. 21
Victorious .....Aug. 27

FOR LONDON
Glenbeg .....Aug. 1
Glaucus .....Aug. 2
Sardinia .....Aug. 11
Jason .....Aug. 14
Kamo Maru .....Aug. 15
Mentor .....Aug. 16
Diomed .....Aug. 18
City of Manchester ...Aug. 25
Devanha .....Aug. 26
Theseus .....Aug. 30
Katori Maru .....Aug. 30

FOR LIVERPOOL
Keemun .....Aug. 11
Machaon .....Aug. 18

FOR HAMBURG
Rheinland .....Aug. 9
Argun Maru .....Aug. 11
Radnorshire .....Aug. 14
Emden .....Aug. 20
Glenluce .....Aug. 31

FOR COPENHAGEN
Afrika .....Aug. 4
Java .....Aug. 9

FOR MARSEILLES
Andre Lebon .....Aug. 5
Amboise .....Aug. 19
Lt. St. Albert-Bie ...Aug. 23

FOR TRIESTE
Tracia .....Sept. 2

FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia .....Aug. 15
Jeypore .....Aug. 26

FOR CALCUTTA
Gharinda .....Aug. 16

FOR BATAVIA
Holmborg .....Aug. 18
Tjikarang .....Aug. 19
Tjimanock .....Aug. 21

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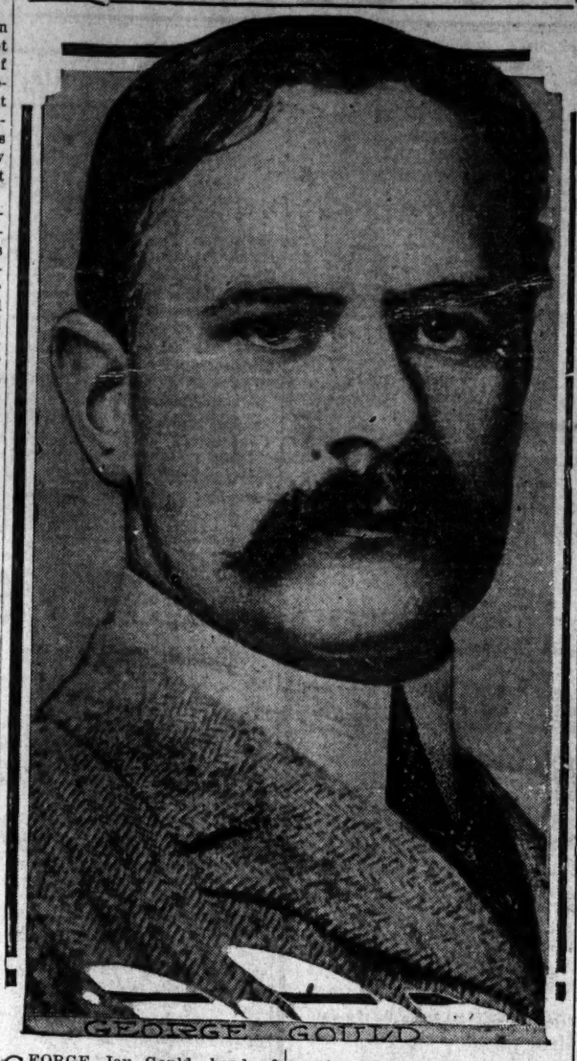
George Jay Gould Weds In Paris



GEORGE Jay Gould, head of the Gould family since the death of Jay Gould, has been quietly married in Paris to Mrs. Alice Sinclair, of New York City, the ceremony being performed by a Civil Magistrate. He has leased a castle at Inverness, Scotland, and will spend his honeymoon there, returning to America in November when he will occupy an apartment in Fifth avenue, his Fifth avenue mansion being on the market. News of the marriage created a sensation, the first Mrs. Gould, who was the beautiful Edith Kingdon before her marriage, having dropped dead last November while golfing with her husband at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J. Mr. Gould has six children.

Commissioner Hears Two Traffic Cases

Two cases of alleged violations of traffic regulations heard yesterday in the court of U. S. Commissioner N. E. Lurton were those of Mr. W. A. Adams and Mr. O. S. Kingsley. Mr. Adams was charged with having parked his car in front of the American Club for a longer time than is permissable and Mr. O. S. Kingsley was charged with having ignored a traffic officer's order to stop while proceeding along Nanking Road. Charges in both cases were dismissed by Commissioner Lurton, but he gave warnings to both of the defendants.

SHIP "AMUCK"

(Reuter's Service)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 1.—The United States Shipping Board Liner, American Legion, while leaving the harbor for Rio de Janeiro collided with four moored cruisers, rammed and sank a transport and damaged the quay.

SEEKS RAIL FUNDS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 30.—Mr. Li Chia-ao, Chief Justice of the High Court of the Chinese Eastern Railway area, has arrived in Peking with the object, it is reported, of obtaining funds to maintain the Courts under his jurisdiction.

MARKS RATE

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 31.—Marks today went to 7,900 owing to the pessimistic views prevailing in Paris and Berlin, rallying later to 7,200 to the £.

Soy Bean Is Now Big Product In U. S.

(China Press Service)

Washington, August 14.—The soy bean is rapidly taking a place as a major crop in the farming systems of the corn belt, replacing oats to a considerable extent and taking part of the corn acreage, says the Department of Agriculture. Although primarily used for forage, pasture and ensilage, the growing of seed during the last few years has become a very profitable industry. The production of seed has now increased to the point where the supply greatly exceeds the demand for planting.

County soy bean associations growers, county agents and extension officials, notably in Illinois and Indiana, have concerned themselves in the development of a commercial outlet for the seeds, it is noted. Several mills in those states have become interested in the possibilities of that bean as a source of oil and meal. Two mills in Illinois have planned to use about 750,000 bushels this season, it has been reported to the department, while other mills are planning on a smaller scale.

The department inspectors have found considerable acreage put to growing the soy bean in the northern and corn belt states, showing a considerable increase. The possibilities of using the bean for oil and meal are ascribed by officials as the reason for the increase. Such a commercial outlet affords the grower another cash crop as corn and wheat, it is said.

The various ways in which the soy bean and its product are utilised in the United States indicate a ready market for the commercial production of soy bean seed, the department circular declares. Soy bean oil is largely used in the manufacture of soaps and paints, and it is also used in the manufacture of lard and butter substitutes, rubber substitutes, linoleum and printing ink, and as a salad oil. The cake or meal is a superior cattle feed and of high value for human consumption.

Finance Head Told To Stay On The Job

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 30.—Yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, under the Chairmanship of Admiral Li Ting-hsin, discussed Mr. Chang Yin-hua's submission of resignation from the post of Acting Minister of Finance. The meeting was in favor of rejection. A report to that effect was made to President Li and last night a Chihling mandate formally rejected the resignation.

PARIS ART MARKET HIT BY FORGERIES

Recent Exposures Have A Damaging Effect Upon Reputable Dealers

Paris, July 22.—The exposure of the practice of offering cheap reproductions as masterpieces which followed the complaint of Mme. Chonbler, daughter of the famous Eugene Carriere, is having a reaction on the whole Paris art market.

Reputable dealers who profited by the exceptional conditions attending the war to buy numerous paintings of great value from families in financial straits have been thrown into an agony of doubt. Some artists who were unable to sell their work under their own names and gained a certain financial success in imitating the work and signatures of masters, have suddenly found themselves out of a job and faced with the prospect of returning to their garrets.

The pernicious practice of selling imitations of masters has been carried on since the war with the greatest audacity. Not a few dealers authenticated these fakes and received for them good prices. The greater number simply appealed to the element of human greed and disposed of their imitation wares by suggesting the possibility that they were genuine and consequently of great value. These latter contented themselves with a moderate but ample profit. In their stores one might see spurious Rubenses, Van Dycks, Corots, Fragonards and Cezannes in the same small window, bearing prices ranging from 45 to 200 francs.

"You understand I can't authenticate the picture," the dealer would say to a prospective customer. "However, I bought the painting from an honorable family, and it appears to be a Corot. If I were absolutely sure, of course, I would benefit many thousand francs from the knowledge."

The greed of the customer would be appealed to by the prospect of buying for a song a valuable painting, and almost invariably the sale would be made. Once the picture was observed by a connoisseur its worthlessness was instantly evident; but pride usually prevented the duped purchaser from even complaining to the dealer or bringing charges against him, much less warning his friends. Often the connoisseur, wishing to spare his friend humiliation, would not even reveal the worthlessness of his purchase.

So bold and careless did the promoters become that they did not even trouble to put the pictures through an aging process to give them the semblance of old masters. Even this, however, did not seem to affect the sales. An "old master' with the paint scarcely dry sold the same as those made almost unrecognisable by stains.

Such conditions might have continued indefinitely except for the inordinate foolishness of one dealer. This was a young man of good family who, when casting about for a business, was lured into the spurious art trade by several unsuccessful artists. He prospered to such an extent that after selling bright, shiny "old masters" he offered for sale imitations of the work of recent masters. While seventeenth and eighteenth century painters have no relatives jealous of their reputation, more recent masters are more fortunate. The daughter of Carriere, aroused by the sight of so many imitations of her father's work, brought a complaint against the dealer in question, with the result that eight false Carrieres were seized in his galleries and the whole rotten system was exposed.

Chinese Deplores Commerce Angle In Boxer Fund Talks

(Reuter's Special Service)

London, September 1.—The suggested remission of the Boxer indemnities is discussed in a letter to the Times today by Mr. Long Liang, Chairman of the Chinese United Association for the League of Nations.

He expresses the opinion that the idea is viewed too much from the commercial standpoint of how it may benefit British trade and thinks that it should rather be considered as an accustomed British deed of generosity.

In connection with the advisability of importation of new ideas and new knowledge into China, Mr. Liang dwells on the necessity of carefully selecting only the most suitable graduates of Chinese home universities.

He refutes the suggestion that organised propaganda is being conducted by a semi-official section of a "Young China" for remissions of the indemnities and points out that such remissions were never understood to be unconditional but to be spent on sending students to England and elsewhere.

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922

Science Identifies the Great Pyramid as the Real Noah's Ark

Even the Very Rooms and Tunnels in Which the Chosen Survivors of the Deluge Took Refuge, Declared by Egyptologist to Have Been Found at Last

Gustave Dore's Biblical Illustration, "The Deluge."

THAT Noah's ark was not a boat or ark at all, but a great stone pyramid—one of those still standing in Egypt—is the extraordinary declaration of a famous scientist, Dr. C. E. Getsinger, of the Royal Egyptologists' Society. He has just made public the discoveries which he maintains, support his assertion.

Dr. Getsinger is not seeking to discredit the Bible. He believes that there was actually a great flood like that described in Genesis. He believes it occurred somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 B. C., and that it inundated practically the whole known world of that period—the countries adjacent to what is now known as the Mediterranean basin.

He believes that many of the human beings and other living land creatures of that period and locality were drowned, and that among those who saved themselves were some who sought refuge in man-made structures built for just such an emergency.

He believes, however, that they were not arks or boats, but permanently built, immovable structures with their foundation on the earth itself, and that the "ark" described in the Bible story was in reality the great Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the great pyramids at Gizeh.

He thinks that the Bible story is "true" in a poetical sense, but that it is an allegory handed down for hundreds of generations by word of mouth before it was set down in writing, and that in the course of years new and imaginary details were added to the narrative.

According to the Bible story of the deluge, which occurs in the early chapters of Genesis, Noah was commanded by the Lord to build "an ark of gopher wood," in which he, his family and two of every species of living land creature, animals, birds and reptiles, were to survive the general destruction.

The following directions were given, according to the Bible history, for building the ark:

"The length of the ark shall be three hundred cubits, the breadth of it fifty cubits, and the height of it thirty cubits. (A cubit was about 18 inches, so the ark was to measure, roughly, 500 feet in length, 75 feet in width and 50 feet in height.)

"A window shalt thou make to the ark, and in a cubit shalt thou finish it above; and the door of the ark shalt thou set in the side thereof; with lower, second and third stories thou shall make it."

The Bible records that Noah did as he was bidden, and that after he and his family and the animals were shut in the ark, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up and the windows of heaven were ture except those in the ark were drowned. After seven months the water receded, the ark came to rest on Mount Ararat, and Noah, his family and the animals emerged to repopulate the world.

Here are Dr. Getsinger's claims and conclusions, in his own words:

"Investigations prove that the pyramids (the 'Noah's ark' pyramid and others) were under the sea for years. Near the top of each of the pyramids, at the same level, is a high water line, where a deep niche has been cut into the rock by the lashing of the surf. Also, the inner passages of the structures show traces of sea salt, so determined by chemical analysis.

"These monuments were really constructed thousands of years before the reign of Cheops and before the period of Egyptian civilization to which they have generally been credited. All Cheops did was to repair them by covering them with a casing of outside stone. They stand to-day as a monument to a much older civilization.

"In the great pyramid of Cheops there are three chambers which correspond to the Biblically recorded directions to Noah for construction of the ark against the arrival of the predicted flood. The instructions were, 'a lower, second and third story shalt thou make it.' These three chambers, named by Noah for his three sons, Shem, Ham and Japhet, were intended to represent the three strains of life and intelligence. The lower chamber was Shem's, to symbolize animals which have no souls. The second chamber went to Ham, to symbolize people with lesser intellectual and spiritual attainment. The highest chamber, that of Japhet, symbolized the inspired teachers or spiritual intellectuals with greater understanding.

"The entrance to Cheops is 52 feet above the ground, so placed that the Polar or North Star could shine directly into the interior, which it did, according to astronomy, about 30,000 years ago, and so, after its complete cycle, does again to-day.

"I do not conceive that actual animals entered the pyramid or 'ark.' I assume that the so-called animals referred to the animal signs of the Zodiac—Aries, the ram; Taurus, the bull; Cancer, the crab; Leo, the lion; Scorpio, the insects; Capricornus, the goat; Pisces, the fish.

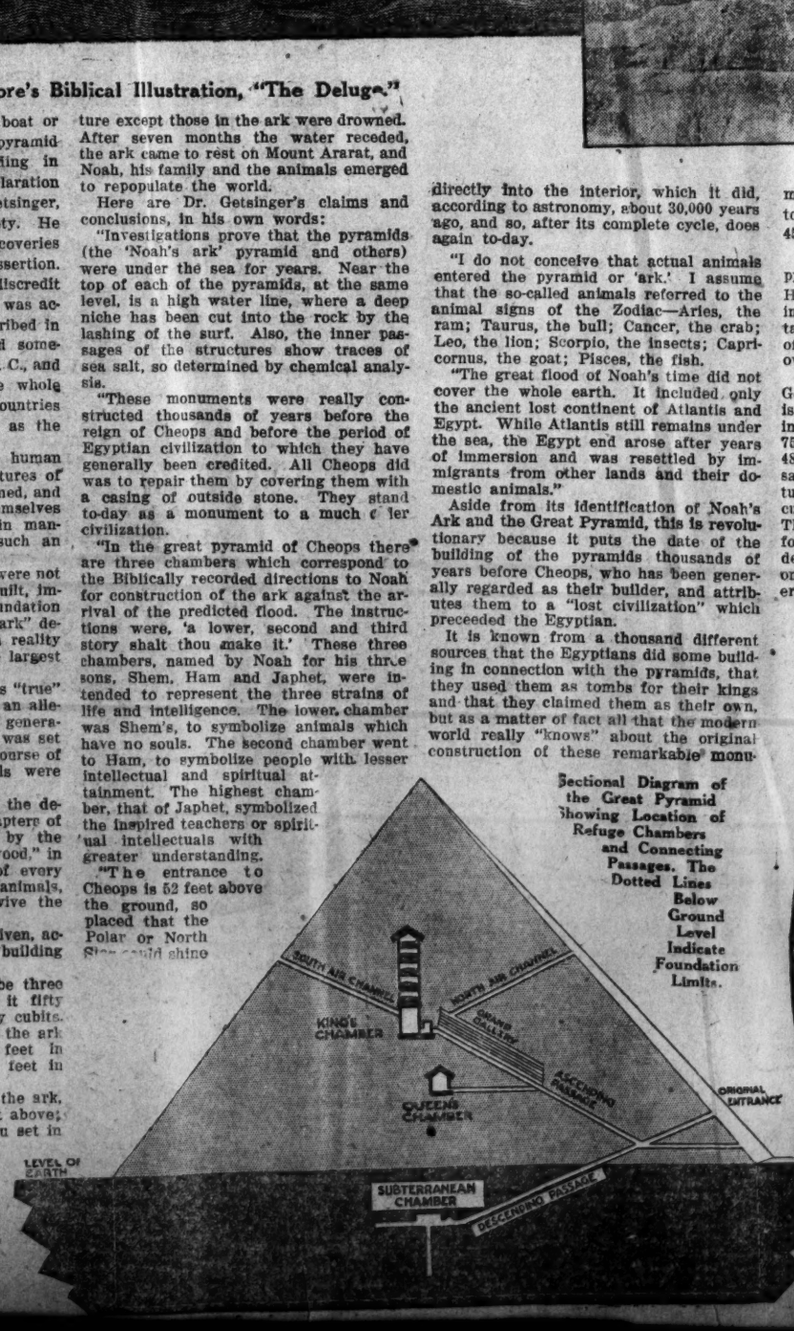
"The great flood of Noah's time did not cover the whole earth. It included only the ancient lost continent of Atlantis and Egypt. While Atlantis still remains under the sea, the Egypt end arose after years of immersion and was resettled by immigrants from other lands and their domestic animals."

Aside from its identification of Noah's Ark and the Great Pyramid, this is revolutionary because it puts the date of the building of the pyramids thousands of years before Cheops, who has been generally regarded as their builder, and attributes them to a "lost civilization" which preceeded the Egyptian.

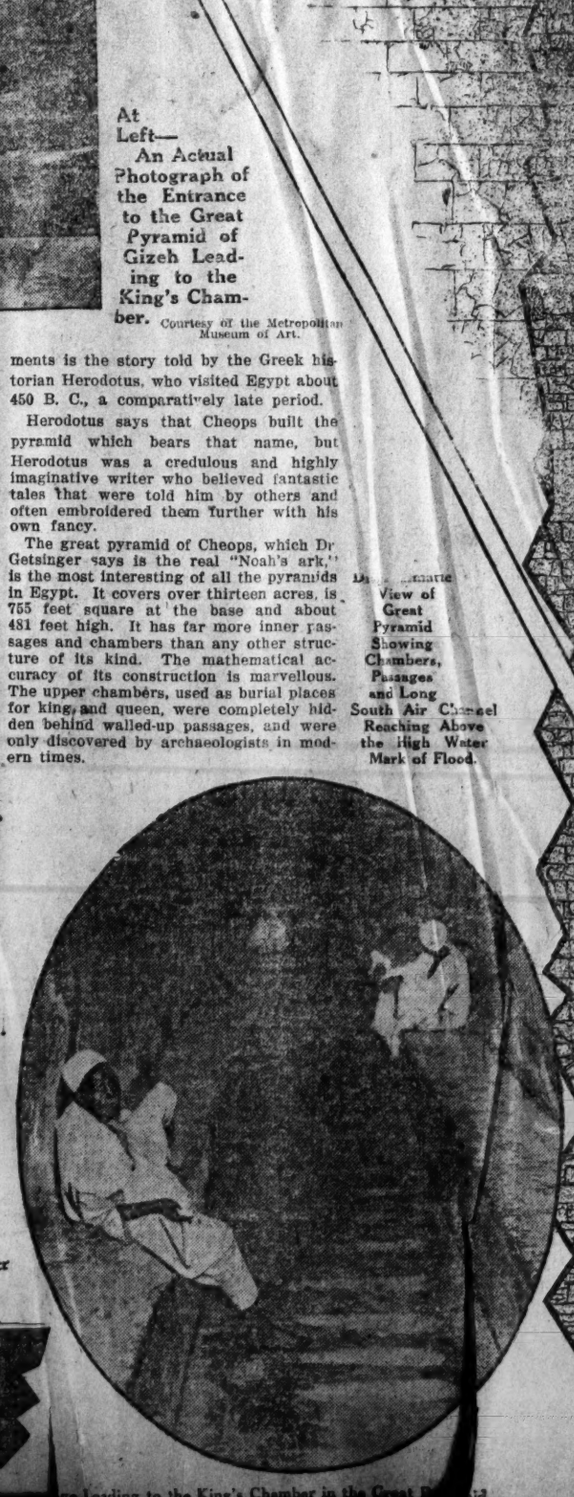
It is known from a thousand different sources that the Egyptians did some building in connection with the pyramids, that they used them as tombs for their kings and that they claimed them as their own, but as a matter of fact all that the modern world really "knows" about the original construction of these remarkable monuments is the story told by the Greek historian Herodotus, who visited Egypt about 450 B. C., a comparatively late period.

Herodotus says that Cheops built the pyramid which bears that name, but Herodotus was a credulous and highly imaginative writer who believed fantastic tales that were told him by others and often embroidered them further with his own fancy.

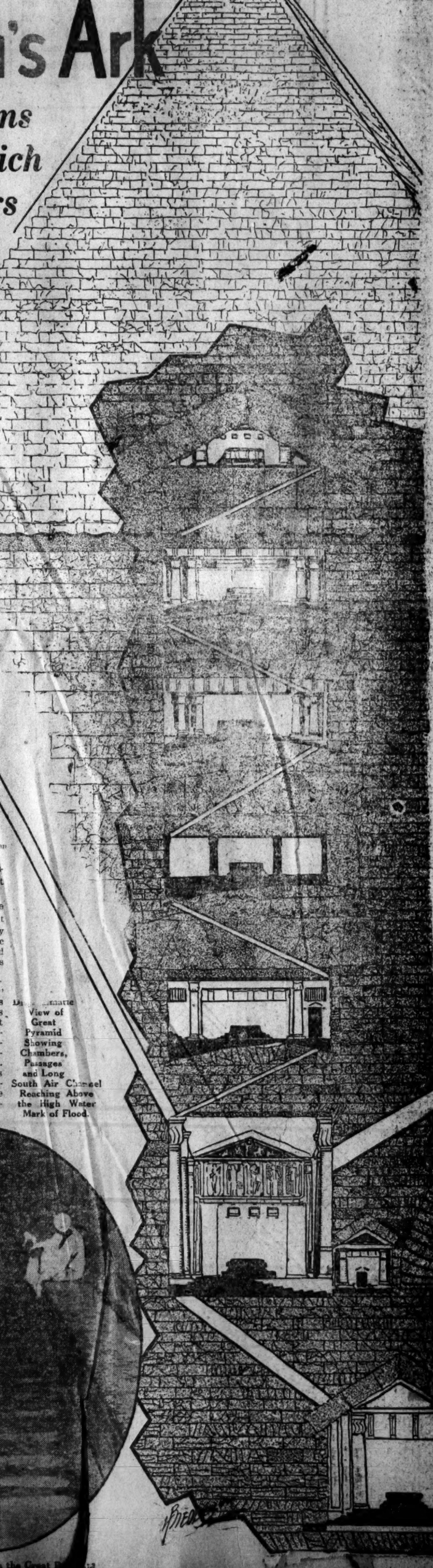
The great pyramid of Cheops, which Dr Getsinger says is the real "Noah's ark," is the most interesting of all the pyramids in Egypt. It covers over thirteen acres, is 755 feet square at the base and about 481 feet high. It has far more inner passages and chambers than any other structure of its kind. The mathematical accuracy of its construction is marvellous. The upper chambers, used as burial places for king and queen, were completely hidden behind walled-up passages, and were only discovered by archaeologists in modern times.



Sectional Diagram of the Great Pyramid Showing Location of Refuge Chambers and Connecting Passages. The Dotted Lines Below Ground Level Indicate Foundation Limits.



At Left—An Actual Photograph of the Entrance to the Great Pyramid of Gizeh Leading to the King's Chamber. Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



Diagrammatic View of Great Pyramid Showing Chambers, Passages and Long South Air Channel Reaching Above the High Water Mark of Flood.

Passage Leading to the King's Chamber in the Great Pyramid.

"Back Again"—To Trains

By Lady Duff-Gord

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON
("Lucile")

TRAINS have a subtle way of lending dignity to the simplest gown. And trains offer an added costume charm, in the delicate manner by which they reveal the tapering lines of Milady's back.

Choose your frock of what you will, but if you would give it that note of splendor, make certain that it has a train.

To-day I am showing you several of my new creations which prove that backs may be truly bewitching if their lines are artfully graced.

Do you not like the gown of metal lace with its embroidered panel of iridescent stones looping once at the waistline and stretching majestically backward to reveal its exquisite surface? The sleeves of this otherwise simple gown form one of its most interesting features. They are but slits in the metal net, piped in a heavy charmeuse and tacked lightly to the underbodice, which extends slightly down the shoulder to meet the looped drape below.

I have selected georgette to fashion another of these fascinating frocks. But I have so combined it with embroidered net that one cannot quite define the fabric. A panel of the embroidery falls softly across the shoulders and nestles into the waistline with a motif, from the design, at either side. The embroidery repeats itself at sleeve ends and peeps shyly through the georgette panel I have allowed to float from the bodice to form the train.

Panne velvet and tinsel net combine in the silhouette of the shorter frock. Its skirt length is a compromise, since it clings to custom but bows to fashion's new dictate by taking two long side trains as companions. One is of the shimmering velvet, while the other drapes itself across one arm and floats backward like a scarf, revealing the leafy sprays that adorn it and weight it at the same time.

FASHIONS -:- *Knitted Novelties In Sports Clothes Receiving Much Parisian Attention*

Paris is showing an interest in sports clothes hitherto unknown. This is a season in which this type of dress takes the front line in fashion's ranks. French women who have never indulged in out-of-door sports to any extent now consider it very chic to play golf and tennis, and those who do not play consider it chic to wear the same type of clothes. The Paris dressmaker is aware to this fact and includes among her newest models for summer many interesting novelties in sportswear garments.

A veritable craze has sprung up for knitted two-piece suits and two-piece dresses in the new colors known as chine and jaspee. The former is a multi-colored yarn either in wool or silk, and the latter is one color mixed with white, imitating as it were jaspee. To be really chic this summer one must wear either jaspee or chine knitted suits, sweaters, dresses or blouses.

And in addition to these there is every imaginable type of accessory for sports wear—the hat, the girdle and the bag. Many of these are being developed in leather with embroideries of straw and applications of hammered metal. There is a vogue for basket-woven handbags and purses done in bright sports colors. The leather hat, particularly in suede and Morocco, is being brought out in smart new effects.

All of the Paris dressmakers are now very busy on automobile and sports coats. The Parisienne is going in for sports as never before. Golf clubs near Paris are socially very active. La Boulie, which is near Versailles, and St. Cloud, so near Paris, are daily rendezous for the smart set. Chantilly and Fontainebleau, both of which have interesting golf courses, are favored resorts for week ends, and thus the sport coat is an essential.

Dressmakers who had the forethought to anticipate the present tremendous demand for sports clothes are now reaping a harvest, so are the manufacturers of fabrics who were ready with materials suitable for costumes of this sort. Many of the coats and suits are developed from the smartest looking tissues from Rodier, whose novelties, while advancing new and striking ideas, retain the taste and refinement so characteristic of this manufacturer.

One can imagine nothing more enchanting than the warm yellows, vivid greens and the lovely cool grays of these fabrics, broken with stripes and borders in black woven at just the right intervals to give the proper cachet. The clever manner in which the dressmaker handles these bold pattern novelties plays no small part in the successful vogue. The materials themselves make such a strong appeal and are so suggestive of out-of-doors and summer demands that few women can resist them.

Tennis is the most popular outdoor sport in France. Nearly all of the smart young Parisiennes are tennis enthusiasts. This interest on their part encourages the dressmakers to develop lovely things for tennis. One of the most popular models is developed in white wool kasha or white crepe de chine. It consists of a pleated skirt mounted on an elastic and a jolie chemise or shirt which has the mannish bosom. On the chemise or upper part of the dress is embroidered a medallion monogram in black or color. Frequently the blouse is trimmed with enameled buttons which match the monogram. They may be jade green, bright yellow or black.

Among other special things for summer Paris is providing beautiful sweaters in wool, in silk and wool and in silk and metal. From a standpoint of fashion the Frenchwoman will not accept the mannish sports sweater. She wants something more dressy and becoming, so she wears the sweater blouse which takes the place of a lingerie or silk blouse and is not intended to be removed and does not classify as a real sports garment.

The smartest of the new sweaters are in two types of thread and usually in two contrasting colors. Striking patterns are brocaded or interwoven in jumper blouses or sweaters of wool, the pattern usually being in silk. Beautiful mellow tones, such as pale yellow, green and mauve, are particularly effective on backgrounds of the new mocha and beige tints.

In order that all tastes may be catered to makers of these sports garments have not confined themselves to the neutral tones, but have chosen such bright and almost gaudy hues as cerise, brilliant purples, peacock blue and orange for the patterns, always using a neutral background. Gray is most successful for the sweater when the brighter colors are selected for the patterns.

Tricot silk is successfully featured in overblouses having all the characteristics of sweaters. They, too, are best liked in neutral shades, a very popular one being known as London smoke.

Attractive outfits consisting of a suit with hat and scarf to match are featured in many shops. Frequently these are developed in rough wool. It is of black and white chine wool striped in bands of high relief.

A French conception of a sports costume from Eliane, on the Rue de la Paix, consists of a dress with a cape and hat to match and is developed in a rough worsted of a deep creamy tan tone. The collar of the cape is appliqued with flowers and leaves. The girdle and the top of the sleeves in the chemise dress are trimmed in the same manner. The small round hat of Georgette crepe exactly matches the suit in color, and is also trimmed with an applique of flowers.

There is an abatement in the tremendous interest shown in sports clothes. Women of all ages are selecting them for general day-time wear practically to the exclusion of other types. Even those who have long realised the versatility of clothes of this sort never, in their most sanguine moments, dreamed that they would be adopted in such a world-wide way.

Paris is competing with London and New York in the making of the smartest and most appealing styles in sports clothes. When any type of dress is exploited from all sides it always means that if the models are pretty and becoming a certain number of women will wear them with little sense of fitness. That is, a so-called sports hat may be worn with a gown to which it is entirely unsuited. This is also true of shoes.

We have cut adrift from the old standards which governed the selection of footwear. The final blow was dealt with the wholesale adoption of patent leather for low-heeled walking shoes. With the flooding of the market with many excellent ideas in dress at one time there always comes a misapplication of the best of them.

As described in a previous article both sweaters and dresses are made in two or more contrasting colors; that is, of silk or wool in a plain color patterned in high relief.

Among the prettiest of the sweaters are those in lavender brocaded in blue. I have just seen a new model in these shades which closes down the front like the very old-fashioned coat sweater. It is long, coming almost to the knees, and has long sleeves which flare at the bottom. There is a high collar buttoning up about the neck. The sweater itself is lavender and around the bottom and on the sleeves and the collar are squares knitted in blue. It is bloused by means of an elastic band placed low on the inside.

A great demand for any particular type of dress is a wonderful inspiration to designers and manufacturers and an incentive to do their best in that particular line. While there is the greatest diversity of color in the sports costume, here as everywhere else, a few colors become the extreme of fashion. In the plain shades brown, gray and white are favorites, while in the brighter hues there are unusual shades of cerise, purple, yellow and red. Emphasis is placed on yellow and black used in unison.

A complete reaction from black in day-time clothes is manifesting itself in the other extreme, white, for sportswear, particularly white with color. And on this wave comes white flannel as well as white serge of an extremely soft and fine texture woven in part of camel's hair, which, mixed with the wool, gives a marvelous effect. The kasha serge of Rodier is of this character.

Jeanne Lanvin has been responsible largely for this movement of white serge and flannel with trimmings of embroidery in high colors, a trimming which she always has favored and in which she ever has excelled. One of her best models is in white serge embroidered in a brilliant Chinese red with little flakes of black as a relief.

Another interesting model of white serge is of simple design with slim panels on the bodice and on the skirt. This frock is embroidered in red and black in a Jugo-Slav pattern. A great many of Lanvin's embroideries are in Russian and Jugo-Slav designs. There are charming frocks of white serge done with bead embroideries in high colors after Russian motifs. Very often such frocks are in coat styles with the Russian bodice crossing.

English women long have recognised the desirability of flannel for sports skirts, jackets and frocks, and this season sees them adopted in a larger way than ever before. Many American women have felt that flannel was not the most practical material, although one of the best-looking for clothes of this sort, as it was expensive in the long run in view of the fact that one must possess a great many flannels if one went in for them at all, as some of them must necessarily be at the cleaners.

Few women realise that the Viyella flannels are absolutely unshrinkable if properly laundered and that they come in a large variety of styles and weights. It is possible to obtain the creamy white shades in six different weights. Then there are the stripes, the checks and the Scotch tartan plaids, in addition to the heavy or suiting weights in both white and fancy checks. Smart costumes consisting of a dress and cape are developed from the lighter-weight flannels in both the white and ivory shades and topped with hats of a vivid hue.

Crepe de chine and crepe marocain still are very important fabrics for the development of sports clothes. Lanvin has made a beautiful model in two shades of crepe marocain. The blouse is of bright red, while the skirt is cream white. The bodice is made to slip on over the head and cut in pointed scallops at the bottom. The sleeves are finished in like manner. The girdle consists of a narrow strip of the white silk run through medallion slides of coral colored composition. The skirt has a pleated front panel set in with hemstitching and Mexican drawn work—types of trimming which are very popular just now.

Another successful Lanvin model is developed in crepe marocain in two colors, but in this instance yellow and white are chosen, the blouse being in citron yellow trimmed with black and the skirt in pure white.

Jean Patou has been featuring the three-piece sports suit in his summer collection. White serge is the material used in one of these and the trimming is red cire braid. The lining of the jacket and the foundation skirt are of red silk; the blouse is of white crepe Georgette.

Patou in many of his recent models has shown an extreme fondness for red. He apparently never misses an opportunity to use this color with good effect. These two make up a costume developed in white and red serge. The loose fitting jacket is of the red material trimmed with black and red leather, while the dress is of white serge with leather trimming.

An interesting idea in connection with sports garments is the use of large embrothered open-work monograms placed on the center of the blouse just beneath the pointed V collar.

The Girl In The Picture

BY DANIEL RICHE

(Translated from the French by William L. McPherson

Marc had come to visit his grandmother, whom he had not seen since he was a child. When he passed the gate of her country place he was struck at once by the beauty of the park, surrounding a big house in no particular style which they called the chateau. The park was superb, with its spreading lawns, its beautiful beds of hortensias, its majestic trees, under whose shade ran a clear swift stream.

His mother had said to him: You will see how pretty and how restful it is at the chateau. You will recall as you walk under the elms that I, too, walked under them when I was a girl. Be nice to your grandmother. Stay with her as much as you can. The poor old lady has had so little attention from us."

Marc had given his promise, and now that he had arrived, after a long and trying trip, he didn't regret it. It seemed to him that he could spend his whole life agreeably on this vast estate.

Nevertheless, since one gets tired of everything, when the young man had thoroughly familiarised himself with his surroundings and had met all the neighbors he began to find the days long and the evenings dull. So to occupy his vacant hours, he dreamed of a young beauty, blond or dark (he hadn't determined which) with whom he walked slowly, hand-in-hand, under the shade of the century-old trees and exchanged tender words of love, to the accompaniment of the songs of the turtle-doves hidden in the branches. It was poetical and it was charming!

One afternoon when he was prowling about the house he discovered, in a boudoir which he had never entered before, a photograph which seemed to have been left there inadvertently. It showed the head of a young girl, oval and regular in shape, and with laughing eyes. The portrait caught the young dreamer's fancy immediately. He kept looking at it with infinite satisfaction.

Whose photograph was it? It resembled none of the young girls to whom his grandmother had presented him. However, some one from this out-of-the-way neighborhood must be the original. The style in which the hair was worn, not very modern, was certainly countrified. Why had his grandmother not spoken to him about her? Why had she not let him meet her, since the girl of the picture was so much superior to all the others who had been brought to all the others who had been brought to his attention? It was strange! Very strange!

Marc was about to leave the room when he noticed near the portrait a delicately embroidered handkerchief saturated with an up-to-date perfume. The fine batiste was slightly rumped, and the young man, without being a Sherlock Holmes, concluded that that pretty girl of the photograph must have left it there.

On tip-toe, so as not to attract the unknown's attention and allow her to escape, he began to explore the neighboring rooms. He opened each door with extreme precaution, hoping always to surprise her in some new retreat. He spent the rest of the day thus, searching the house from cellar to attic.

That evening, tired, disappointed and full of bitterness against his grandmother for keeping from him the lady of his thoughts, he went up to the boudoir and took possession of the picture and the handkerchief. Then, with a beating heart, he planted himself before his grandparent, who was sitting in the embrasure of a tall window, knitting for the poor.

"Why," he asked roughly, "did you keep from me the fact that we do not live alone in the chateau, that a young girl is in hiding here, if, indeed, she is not imprisoned?"

At this apostrophe the old lady let her knitting fall into her lap. Pushing back her glasses, she looked in amazement at her grandson.

"What are you talking about, my boy? A young girl imprisoned in my house? You are mad!"

"I am in my right mind. You knew that I would fall in love with her, for she must be as perfect as she is pretty, and since you don't want me to marry her, you have locked her up."

"But I tell you, my child, that I don't understand what you are saying."

He hastily threw on the old lady's knees his two pieces of evidence.

"Here is her picture; here is her handkerchief. I want to see her right away."

In an imperious tone he added:

"Right away, you hear, or I shall tell the police!"

The grandmother, much puzzled, took the photograph, looked at the handkerchief, shook her head and smiled:

"Why, my boy, here is the person whom you want to marry, on whose account you threaten me with the police, and whom you have been searching for all day! You have put yourself to a lot of useless trouble. For the beauty with whom you fell in love is before you—old, white haired and wrinkled."

"How so?"

"It is my photograph, my dear child, taken when I was sixteen years old, and the handkerchief is one which I carried at my wedding. Sometimes I perfume it and breathe in the fragrance. I close my eyes and see again all my happy past."

Marc felt his eyes bulging with surprise. Could his grandmother, so shrivelled up, so parchment-like, have been that pretty girl?

Dropping into a chair, ashamed and disappointed, he cried:

"Oh! Grandmother! It was you! Ah! That's too bad. I loved her. I really loved her—that beautiful, mysterious girl."

Seeing him bend over and hide his face in his hands, the good old lady got up and threw her thin, emaciated arms about him:

"Don't cry," she said softly, "and have no regrets. In a single day you have had what there is best in love—its perfumed dream!"

The Coolest Hat

That a clean Panama hat is actually cooler than any other has been proved by some experiments described by Dr. S. Leonard Bastian in St. Nicholas magazine. In these, seven hats of different materials were given to seven men who wore them for two hours outdoors on a blazing summer day, after which the temperature inside each hat was taken, with the following results:

"In the case of a typical soldier's hat (cloth, and with a hard peak) the reading of the thermometer was no less than 98.6 degrees F. With an ordinary cloth cap, the temperature was 94.1 degrees. The hard derby hat gave a record of 92.3 degrees, while that of the silk hat was 88.6 degrees. This latter instance is interesting on account of the popular idea that a silk hat is the hottest of all headwear.

"The hard straw hat gave a temperature of 86 degrees, showing a higher reading than the soft felt hat, which was considerably less with a reading of only 79.7 degrees. Coolest of all the hats was the soft white straw or Panama, which gave a reading of only 77.9 degrees. That it pays to keep a Panama well bleached is shown by the fact that one that was badly discolored with exposure gave a temperature 3 degrees higher than a new one that was very white."

Gems Of Thought

Never fancy that you could be something if only you had a different lot and sphere assigned to you. God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want a great deal better than you do. The very things that you most deprecate, as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances, obstacles, discouragements, are probably God's opportunities.—Bushnell.

* * *

Idleness is the most corrupting fly that can blow in any human mind. That ignorance is the most miserable which knows not what to do. The idle man is like the dumb jack in a virginal; while all the others dance out a winning music, this, like a member out of joint, sullens the whole body with an ill-disturbing laziness. It is action that does keep the soul sweet and sound. I am glad of some leisure, which gives me leisure to employ myself. If I should not grow better for it, yet this benefit, I am sure, would accrue me; I should both keep myself from worse, and not have time to entertain the devil.—Feltham.

* * *

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet,
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes,
There is something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge in their deep unfaltering eyes,
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time, with caressing touch about them waves
The silver-threaded fairy shaft of age,
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seemed joined to lend sweetness to their speech
Old mothers!—as they pass with slow-timed step,
Their trembling hands cling gently to youths' strength.
Sweet mothers as they pass, one sees again,
Old garden walks, old roses, and old loves.

—Charles S. Ross.

HOW TO "GROW" ANEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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BY APPOINTMENT

Tumbler Frame.
Silver £1 5 0
Regent Plate £0 10 6
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Regent Plate £1 0 0
Pierced Nut Dish (with two pairs of crackers)
Silver £6 15
Regent Plate £2 15
Sardine Box
Silver £9 0 0
Regent Plate £2 0 0

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Complete on Regent Plate Tray, £4.

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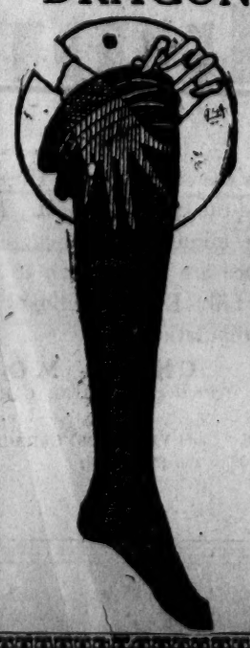
"DRAGON BRAND"



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AUTOMOBILES

An Embodiment Of Successful Americanism

Notable Career Of Edward S. Jordan, Head Of The Company Which Bears His Name—A Typical Product Of American Opportunity And Ability

BY W. A. P. JOHN
(In "The Motor")

Even at the risk of being classed with those who write interviews for the motion picture magazines, I will commence this story with a confident statement that Edward S. Jordan combines more typical Americanisms and American characteristics than any man I have ever met.

With that statement made, let me substantiate it. He is the sort of successful American who embodies all the traits that Europeans attribute to successful Americans. He is the sort of successful American who married the beautiful blonde blue-eyed princess in the last chapter of the George Barr McCutcheon novels. He is the sort of successful American utterly beyond the comprehension of the army of lecturing British novelists now in its second counterattack against our patience and our purses. He is the sort of American who, in the last steel of a Mastadonic Spectacle of International Love, makes debutantes twist their handkerchiefs and wonder if he's half as masterful off the screen. He is the sort of American that keeps book-keepers and necktie salesmen and shipping clerks buying the personality magazines. He is the sort of successful American to whom if the correspondence schools could not point their profits would decrease 50 percent.

For he was born without riches. He was educated in a middle-western state university. He is still youth incarnate—blue-eyed and clean cut. He is a money-maker. He is an eternal source of boundless dynamic energy. He is sublimely optimistic—to him the silver lining is always greater than the cloud. He is democratic—walking with kings and keeping the common touch. He tells a good story. He is continually travelling somewhere, or stopping over a few hours before leaving for somewhere else. He has been working about 15 hours a day for the last 20 years, and seems actually to thrive on it. He honestly likes to work just for the peculiarly American joy of accomplishment. He is an intuitive advertiser. And above all he is at all times selling something—he is talking about the Jordan Playboy with a happy thrill in his voice and a happier look in his eye—and you want a Playboy above all things; he is describing the beauties of the University of Wisconsin campus and making you rue the four years you spent at Michigan; he is expounding the unapproachable civic, economic, domestic and cultural virtues of Cleveland, or Portland, or Painted Post, New Mexico—and you feel ashamed of your dynamic Detroit. He tells you why he likes Parkman—and you begin to wonder if you weren't mistaken when you called Parkman a scribbler with a bent for dates and chronology. He—well, I know he could convince an Alpine guide that the smallest hill in East Cleveland would make Matterhorn look like a glacial deposit—if the guide understood just ten words of English with two of them "you" and "I."

But enough of this objective characterisation. You know now how Edward S. Jordan impressed me during the afternoon and evening we were together. Following, to only a partial degree, are the things I heard and saw. And when you have finished reading, go back to the paragraphs you have just read—and see how right I was!

The remarkable story of the youngest president (next to Edsel Ford) of the automotive industry begins in Merrill, Wisconsin, 39 years ago. A romantic pixie must have brushed his nose with a fairy's wing when he was cooing in the cradle. For, as a boy, he began early to evidence that sparkle of the dramatic which characterises him today. He wanted vaguely to go to places—to "see things." The winding road beguiled him. A passenger train at night sent his thoughts away from Humdrum—which place, as someone has said, is where you are while Romance is where you aren't.

For such a boy there was only one possible career—the newspaper man. And while he was still going to high school, the only son among four daughters, he became a newspaper man. First he "kicked a Gordon" after hours. Later he chased social items and prayed for a bang-up, fire or murder. Soon he was the general newsproducer, working from afternoon anywhere up to 3 a.m. For this he received $6 a week.

Then Jordan moved to Wausau, and the boyhood age that Tarkington has immortalised found him doing the same sort of work. One crisp fall day he was at the depot "collecting items." Several sons of wealthy Wausau fathers were making gay upon the platform waiting for the train to carry them to the state university at Madison. Whereupon young Jordan decided that he, too, would go to Madison—wearing a two-piece blue serge suit and a derby and carrying less than $5 in his pocket. Just a few moments before the train arrived he stepped to the telephone and called a friend.

"Bill," he said, "you know that bicycle I've got?"

Bill did.

"Well, you'll find it leaning against the depot. Come down and get it. I'll give it to you. I'm going to Madison to the university."

A few hours later he landed in Madison confronted with the twofold problem of not only entering the university, but earning enough money to permit him to remain there. So he proceeded straightway to the editorial office of the Madison State Journal, managed to see its redoubtable editor, Amos P. Wilder, and walked out as university correspondent on the payroll at $5 a week and going to work that evening. The problem of room was passably solved for $1.50 a week, and that of food by eating—sparingly at first—at the Three Cent Restaurant where for three cents one could purchase generous quantities of toast, oatmeal, beans, and other lusty foods.

Then began the stern struggle for existence and an education—with the element of existence overshadowing that of education. Events moved with the customary smoothness of life in a college town—Jordan attending classes, picking up high spots from lectures and storing them away against the day of examination, rushing from his last class to the newspaper office and then hurrying out for news.

Soon he was elected to the fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta and shortly thereafter appointed its steward. Which took care of board and room. Then toward the end of his freshman year there came the rumble of a political war up at the state capitol. Shortly it burst forth; and Senator Lafollette was in the midst of his spectacular fight against the railroads, having as his chief opponent among the "Old Guard" Senator John C. Spooner, a skilled foeman and an astute politician. Lafollette was then "news"—hot news. What he said was being demanded by newspapers the country over, particularly those in the middle west. And because he was on the ground, conversant with every angle of the battle, and fully awake to the financial possibilities thereto attached, Jordan turned political writer, and was soon sending dispatches to a syndicate of twenty papers, each of which paid him $20 a month for his services. The summer passed with the fight going merrily on and with Jordan merrily pounding out his daily story and receiving twenty monthly checks.

The opening of the second year found him free from financial worries. But having tasted the joy of making money, he flung himself into a veritable orgy of work. He was fraternity steward. He became editor of the student newspaper at $30 a month. He was appointed secretary of the "40,000 Club" at $25 a week. He was writing political news at column rates for more than a score of newspapers. He was agent for a life insurance company. Before the end of the year, his earnings were exceeding $150 a week. As is always the case with undergraduates of his temperament and energy, he found time to retain a satisfactory standing in his classes, to engage in almost every undergraduate activity, to fall in love with a sorority girl and court her after 10 p.m.

During his senior year, Wisconsin athletics began to carry a taint of professionalism, as was true with most middle western colleges at that time. The Conference was rife with dissension. Accusations and recriminations were being hurled back and forth between Madison, Chicago, Urbana, Evanston, Minneapolis and Ann Arbor. At Madison the situation was delicate. Neither faculty nor alumni cared to openly attack the problem. So at one of the meetings of Iron Cross—Wisconsin's prototype of Skull and Bones—it was decided that the clean-up should come from within the student body. The next day the first of a series of stinging editorials appeared in the student newspaper, signed by the student editor. So frank, so daring, so fraught with logic, and so persistent were the editorials that, for the while, Jordan's popularity suffered at the hands of the student body which, characteristically, held him to be various degrees of blackguard and Benedict Arnold.

Undaunted, Jordan carried on. Soon the student body began to distinguish a sane idealism in his work—which was simply a demand for college teams composed of bona fide students rather than of paid lumberjacks who made no pretense at obtaining an education. So gradually the incipent ulcer was removed from the center of Wisconsin's athletic body.

This series of editorials had been widely commented upon and freely reprinted. As a result Collier's Weekly, then at the zenith of its muckraking days, asked him to write a series of articles on the athletic situation in the west. He wrote them. They were influential in realigning the conferences. And on the money he received for them he proceeded to marry the girl he had courted between 10 p.m. and midnight.

For several reasons I have gone into unwonted detail in describing E. S. Jordan's college days. I wanted to bring out his amazing energy, his even then marked understanding of human nature, and that idealistic side of his mind which led him to savagely attack the most inviolate of undergraduate institutions—the football team. I wanted to bring out that he was a prominent factor in the college life around him, because for four years he had filled.

"Every unforgiving minute
With 60 seconds worth of distance run"

and had come out happy, married and eager to attack the stern problem of life and have a gloriously good time doing it.

His first job was that of a reporter on the Press in Cleveland to which town he had been influenced by Frederic C. Howe and Newton D. Baker, both fraternity brothers of Jordan. After 18 months as a reporter, another good friend induced him to come down to Dayton as editor of the monthly magazine published by the National Cash Register Company. Like not a few executives I have encountered in the preparation of these studies, he found the National Cash Register Company an unexampled school of scientific salesmanship, and its dynamic president a fountainhead of inspired business thinking. He had ample time to absorb policies and information. For to write a whole issue of the magazine required but two days of his time. Which left him 28 days a month to worry about the next issue.

It was there in the midst of one of the most successful sales organisations that has ever functioned in America that Mr. Jordan discovered the fundamental which even to the present day he acts and preaches in his inimitable youthful way.

"It's this," he said: "If a man has a fundamental idea and the spirit to drive himself along, and the courage to gain the knowledge how to apply his idea and the courage to work—and sell—and sell—and sell—and sell and tell the truth when he is selling he can go just as far as he wants to go and be just as successful as he wants to be.

"That's true. I saw it worked out hundreds of times. At the Cash Register Company they employed good men and gave them the spirit and the necessary knowledge and sent them out. If they had the courage and the honesty they went up. If they lacked them they went down—and out."

What other fundamentals Mr. Jordan might have acquired at Dayton is a matter of conjecture. sorb any more. He was not discharged or allowed to resign. He was just plain fired—given three months' pay and told that within seven days he would have been out of a job exactly one week. Why? Yes, I asked the same question. And, Mr. Jordan laughingly told me the story. Space is lacking here for the details. Suffice that his offense was nothing less fatal than choosing to disregard a direct order on the part of the indomitable genius whose shadow was the National Cash Register Company.

His pockets jingling with three months' pay in gold, Mr. Jordan trekked cheerfully back to Chicago and thence to Kenosha to visit his wife's family. At the station in Kenosha he was introduced to Charles T. Jeffery. Together they rode back to Chicago, in which time—I think the journey required less than two hours—the ex-house organ editor sold himself into the job of advertising manager of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, makers of the Jeffery motor car. That was in 1907.

The next ten years—oh, so happily full they were!—can be passed in a few sentences. As advertising manager, he was soon confronted with the familiar situation of not having enough to keep him busy. So he transferred the major part of his activities to field sales work. For months he literally lived in sleepers and hotels, working with dealers, calling on prospects, and getting an intimate first hand picture of the actual process of selling motor cars. Sitting in smokers or on the edge of his hotel bed he would write magazine and newspaper copy, publicity booklets, and other advertising ammunition and mail it back to an able assistant who supervised the actual production. Such mad energy could not remain unnoticed or unrewarded. He was successively promoted to manager of branches, sales manager and then secretary of the company. Regardless of his title, however, he was always a salesman—out in the field, selling the policies of the company, selling its product, selling the future of the automotive industry, selling dealers and salesmen into greater and more successful effort—selling—selling—selling—always selling.

Even today I meet men who knew him then. They tell me of his tireless energy, his boundless optimism, his fecundity of ideas, his freshness of attack, his sheer ability to convince people, whether singly or in groups of a hundred, and the contagiousness of his enjoyment of work.

"He would have made a wonderful copywriter," said one, an advertising man who sorrowfully shook his head at the thought of a wonderful copywriter wasting his talents by becoming the president of a nationally known motor car company.

Another assured me that he could have made a name for himself as a writer of inspirational articles, mentioning in the same breath Bruce Barton. But of one accord they all told me, "It is a tonic to work alongside—or rather, behind him. Every situa-

(Continued on Page 5)

The TRIUMPH

The pioneer "single" and famous the world over for its reliability. It is the machine which made care-free motoring possible.

Recently introduced, the 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine was the first four-cycle "single" to do over 70 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class.

Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new model.

AGENTS:—
Alex. Ross & Co., Ltd.,
4, Des Voeux Road C.,
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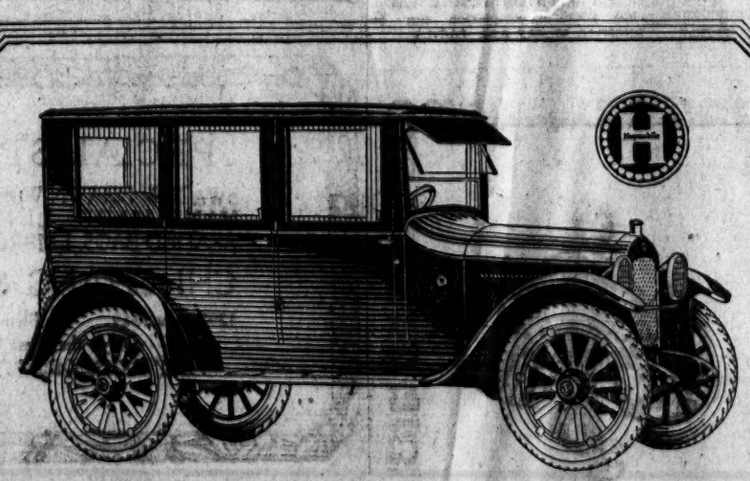
Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.

Works: Coventry, England.



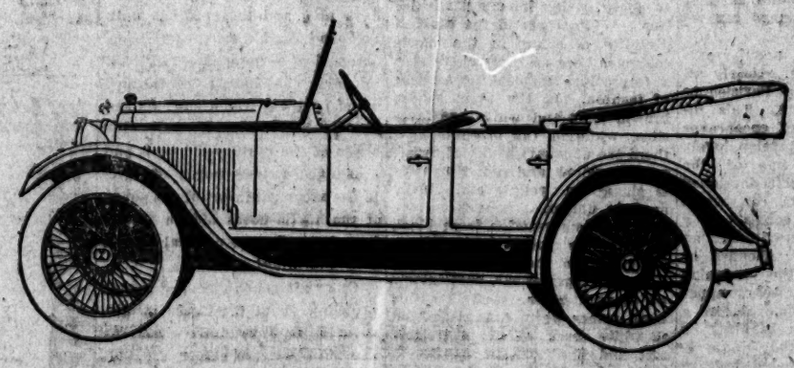
J. 9

Hupmobile

It was the engine of the Hupmobile that first attracted the attention of the civilized world. Time has but enhanced its reputation in the minds of motor-car drivers. Hupmobile power and endurance are well known to motor-car owners. These qualities never fail. Every additional Hupmobile made contributes to this good reputation.

CHINA MOTORS (1922) LTD.
Operating THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE
SHANGHAI
and YIH CHONG GARAGE, ... PEKING
Main Office and Showroom: 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

A New Shipment of
WILLYS-KNIGHT CARS



A shipment of the New Model 20A WILLYS - KNIGHT CARS is due to arrive within the next few days.

Silent, powerful and economical, engined with the world-famous Knight Motor, the Model 20A is better value today than it ever has been. Lifted into a class by itself it fully justifies its reputation—The Car That Improves with Use

The Central Garage Co.
5 Hongkong Road C. 6001

An Embodiment Of Successful Americanism

(Continued from Page 4)

tion he encounters, whether it is selling a conservative business man or a fluttering flapper prospect—or making a speech or handling a convention of buying a house of writing an advertisement—is a dramatic situation to him. He likes to place the actors, give them their cues, watch the play unfold and enjoy the climax."

Down in Dallas in the fall of 1915 Mr. Jordan was dining at the Dallas Club with a group of wagon manufacturers. Said one (a pessimist, of course), "The bloom is off the automobile business. The woods are full. Nobody can start a new company now and make a success of it."

That pessimistic statement challenged a dream which E. S. Jordan had been secretly treasuring for years—a company of his own operating on policies he knew to be successful.

"I don't agree!" was his emphatic answer. "If I had $300,000 cash and five young men who know how to keep overhead down and who enjoy work, I could start a new company and make a success in three years."

In the silence, one man spoke up. "You're on," he said. "Get busy with your car. I'll help you get the money."

The next day E. S. Jordan was on his way to Kenosha. But his heart was in the clouds.

Comes a romantic six-year story. He reached Kenosha and consulted his good friend Paul Zena, purchasing agent for the Jeffery Company. Both were young—both had dreams. Both were competent. Both agreed to work for a very meager salary for the first three years. And both agreed that the yet unborn Jordan would be composed of parts built by the leading American makers—their plan presaged "the first high-grade assembled car in America." They resigned on January 15, 1916. A few weeks later Jordan spoke at a meeting of his friends in the University Club of Chicago. He showed a picture of the coming Jordan car. He told them how it would be built, how it would be sold. If he ever was a salesman, that night must have found him at the zenith of his powers. In 45 minutes $200,000 worth of stock in the Jordan Motor Car Company was subscribed for.

Soon the design of the Jordan was completed. He went to Cleveland and to a group of bankers and investors repeated his Chicago performance. They agreed to purchase the remaining stock and have the first unit of the plant built by June 1. In the interim he attacked the problem of distribution—a matter which he found comparatively easy as a result of his years in the field. Production was commenced with a goal of 2,000 cars the first year—a goal which was resolved into the simple factors of 40 distributors taking 50 cars each. Scarcely six months came the crash of America's entry into the war. When governmental regulation curtailed passenger car production, a specially equipped and distinctive model selling at an increased price carried the infant company across the gap which tried many longer established.

Then came the armistice, followed by months of extraordinary business. And because I want to tell you something more interesting than business affairs, I'll simply say that the postarmistice depression found the Jordan Motor Car Company with its sails carefully trimmed, its hatches battened down and in excellent shape to weather the storm. Today the company is producing at a rate of 10,000 cars a year with its finances and dealer organisation in an enviable condition.

I could write for hours from the brief notes I scribbed during the afternoon. I could tell you in great detail how he writes all Jordan advertising copy—and there is no need telling you here that it's good copy, pronounced by many the most distinctive motor car copy now appearing.

I could tell you about his young associates, keen, aggressive, on-their-toes, wide awake organisation workers, everyone of them less than 35. I could tell you how he insures success by keeping overhead down, (his office is a dreadfully commonplace little room) by keeping everybody happy and everybody working. I could tell you how he shrewdly trains even the company chauffeurs to sell the Jordan idea and the Jordan organisation and the Jordan company. I could tell you that he can't play bridge, doesn't play billiards or pool and shoots an indifferent game of golf. I could tell you that he is one of the most sought after sales convention and banquet speakers in the country. I could tell you that his greater recreation calls for guides, canoes, fishing tackle and the wilds of Canada. But I want to tell you about his home.

It sits near the top of the hills in East Cleveland and from its broad lawn you can look out over the misty city to the lake five miles away. There is a tennis court alongside with three or four youngsters noisily whacking balls back and forth. Not large as compared to some homes I have been in nor in the least ornamental or sumptuous, it is permeated by an atmosphere so cool, so placid and inviting that one instinctively pauses at the foot of the broad staircase and whispers "What a home!"

We strolled from room to room, meeting the youngsters, glancing at water colors and discussing books and shoes and ships and sealing wax and cabbages and kings. In the library there must be at least 2,000 books—every one a good back. And in every other room of the entire house except the dining room, I saw more books on shelves and bedside tables—sound substantial novels, history, essays, plays, philosophy, sociology, economics, poetry—everything! A wonderful house full of wonderful books!

I was amazed. But not half so amazed as when he begun to discuss the books he had read or was reading, largely on the recommendation of Mrs. Jordan, who is a prominent civic worker in East Cleveland and who at one time returned to Madison with three children to take special courses in sociology. He prefers warm human books. Hazlitt's Table Talks, Willa Cathers' novels, those of Stevenson, Hergersheimer and Cabell; Poe, Harry Franck, Henry Adams, Parkman, Thackery—all of them he had read and more; from all he could recall some high spot, some sound philosophy, some acute writing and characterisation. Then he explained how he managed to do it. It's simply that he never steps into a train without a good book and he shuns the popular magazines except for casual survey.

The passage of time may delete from my memory the detail of Edward S. Jordan's college days, of his brief stay in Dayton, of his ten years with Jeffery, of his six, successful, happy years at the head of his own organisation, of successful happy young men. But I know it can never quite take away my delightful recollection of that cool inviting house away on the East Cleveland hills touched by an air of placidity and full of a feeling of culture—a wonderful home full of wonderful books with cut and well thumbed pages!

Endurance Run

Seattle.—Because of the continued success of the Mitchell 10,000-miles sealed hood endurance run on the east coast, another Mitchell White Streak regulation stock car has started a similar run on the Pacific Coast, according to information received in Seattle by W. E. Burdett, manager of the Mitchell, Lewis and Staver Company, Mitchell distributors.

The start was made in Los Angeles at 12 o'clock noon, July 4. The western White Streak endurance car is piloted by Ellenbeck and De Palo. Ellenbeck is a former De Palma mechanic in many of the latter' automobile speed classics. De Palo, too, is well known in the industry and has an enviable record in speed circles.

The endurance run is to cover the following states: California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. In these states the Mitchell F-50 White Streak will visit the larger cities and towns besides several hundred of the lesser sized communities.

The conditions governing this run are so unusual as to deserve special mention. First, the Mitchell White Streak making the run is a regulation stock car and has previously done 12,000 miles of all around demonstration work. Added to this, a sealed hood and crank case will make motor adjustments and repairs impossible for the entire 10,000 miles.

Furthermore, the endurance run is being made in a section of the country well known to automotive experts as the proving ground for automobiles. In the states through which the Mitchell White Streak is routed, the abnormal grades are the least worries of the motorist. It is the constant and sudden changes in altitude which makes the cooling and fueling of an automobile a formidable problem.

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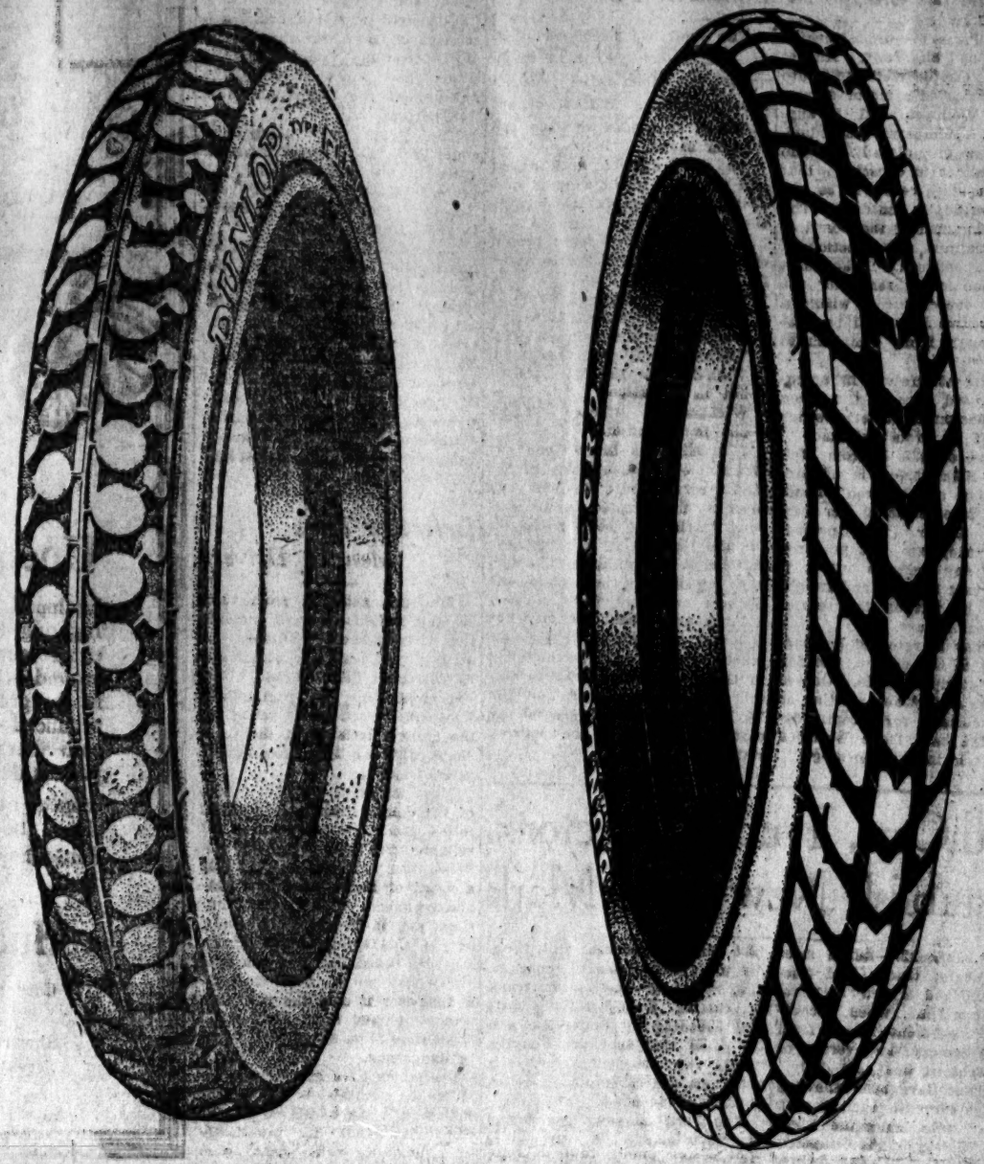

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Weihsien-Hwanghsien Motor Service Is Begun On Temporary Schedule

Seven Cars Now Operating; Expect To Connect With Chefoo In Month Or Two

(China Press Correspondence)

Weihsien, Shantung, August 28.—The Chefoo-Weihsien auto road has started a motor service between Weihsien and Hwanghsien on a temporary schedule. Seven cars are already on the service and it is expected that about ten more cars will be put on the line within ten days. The line is being run by the Board of Communications. The section of the road between Hwanghsien and Chefoo is not ready for use but it is expected that within a month or two cars will be running through from Weihsien to Chefoo.

The cars at present in operation are used cars of the seven and five passenger varieties which were sent up from Tsingtao.

The run of 430 li from Weihsien to Hwanghsien is at present taking about seven hours and the fare is $8.80 per passenger. Under the present schedule they are not prepared to carry any baggage but it is expected that baggage and freight cars will be put on the service in the near future.

Seats may be reserved by sending word to the stations the day before the trip is made. One to three cars a day are starting as there is demand for accommodations. The cars leave Weihsien about seven in the morning.

The road has been smoothed up and is being kept in shape under the direction of section superintendents. Workmen are employed as needed to keep the road in shape.

The head office is at Lungkou and the only repair shop at present in operation is also located there.

The schedules of fares posted at the stations give the fares as follows:

Weihsien to Changi $1.60.
Weihsien to Yehsien $4.90.
Weihsien to Lungkou $8.00.
Weihsien to Hwanghsien $8.80.
Weihsien to Pengiai $10.10 —not in operation.
Weihsien to Chefoo $13.30 —not in operation.

Not only has there been excitement over the opening of the motor service but Weihsien has been much interested in the surveys which have been going on for the location of the business settlement for Weihsien. The surveys which have been made by Chinese engineers have covered a large area about the city but it is not known locally just how much territory will be included in the settlement. There is also talk of a projected road from the Weihsien-Chefoo road around the east of the city to the railway station.

Ford Cars, Trucks, Tractors Establish New Sales Mark

Detroit, July 22.—Retail sales of Ford cars, trucks and tractors established a new high record during June, when, according to a statement issued from the Ford factory, an average of 5,709 machines was sold daily.

Ford sales have been showing a constant increase each month this year, June being the highest in the history of the company, with a total of 148,439 cars, trucks and tractors. Of this number, 6,054 were sold by the Ford Company of Canada and 9,435 by the various European Ford companies and South American branches, reaching purchasers in practically every civilised country in the world.

Sales for the first six months of 1922 were 652,261. This is also a new high record as it is considerably in advance of any previous half-year period.

A reflection of general business conditions is seen in the record of Ford truck sales, which show an increase of 84 percent over last year. Merchants and farmers alike have come to recognise the utility of the motor truck in cutting transportation costs and speeding up deliveries, and the fact that they are buying nearly twice as many now as a year ago clearly points to better business conditions.

The Ford company has begun to manufacture its own plate glass, and has the first modern glass house ever equipped especially to make glass for automobiles.

This adds a new link to the fast growing chain of Ford industries, which are being established and expanded from time to time in line with the Ford policy to achieve complete independence of outside material sources in manufacturing Ford products, and at the same time are the means by which Ford is enabled to use in the production of motor cars, trucks and tractors material of unusually high quality and sell them at Ford price.

Paige Keeps Pep

Seattle.—A Paige 6-66 seven-passenger touring car of the regular stock type was recently put through certain public tests for acceleration in Toledo. The tests themselves were of the usual order and were carried out under observation, as is customary.

The unusual feature of the occasion, however, was the fact that the car in question was not a new product, but a Paige that had seen two years of hard, continuous service and has rolled up a total of nearly 60,000 miles before it was traded in for an enclosed model. The point was to find out just how much vim and vigor was left in this veteran automobile. Here are the acceleration records it made:

From five to 25 miles per hour in eight seconds; from 5 to 40 miles per hour in 19½ seconds; from 5 to 50 miles per hour in seconds.

New cars have seen harder service than Paige and its very remarkable records for acceleration which few new cars could make, certainly prove the stability and durability of the car and its inherent snap and vigor. This car is now used daily as a demonstrator by the Toledo Paige salesmen and is constantly repeating the records it made on public exhibition and is proving that a two-year old Paige 6-66 performs practically as well as a new one.

Average Car Owner Aged Thirty-Four

Cleveland, O., August 15.—The average motor vehicle buyer of today is 34 years old, according to an analysis of 2,500 sales made by experts of the Metropolitan Securities Company of Cleveland. He buys a car averaging $1,301.96 in cost, on which he pays down $698.31. He agrees to pay the balance of $668.65 in monthly installments of $96.60. His monthly income is $248.70. Ford sales were not taken into consideration in computing these figures. The figures are vouched for by the National Automobile Dealers' Association.

Radiators Become Bulletin Boards

Safety bulletin boards made out of obsolete radiator shells have been installed in many departments of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. When the new type 61 was presented to the motoring public the Cadillac Company found itself with several of the old type radiators on hand. These were painted black, given a glass front and in place of the Cadillac crest a green cross was placed in the upper section. Always illuminated by an electric light they make a unique setting for the "Safety First" and other notices used by the company.

Overland Sales

Toledo, O., July 15.—Willys-Overland during second quarter, just finished, has had one of the best business periods in years, according to Willys-Overland officials. The popularity of the product never has shown greater evidence of public approval. Shipments for the next quarter as foreshadowed by orders on hand should exceed 50,000 cars.

Compared with the first five months of 1921, the increase in Willys-Overland sales for the first five months of 1922 throughout the United States is 348 percent.

The South particularly has come back with a great increase, sales in one section being 113 percent greater than last year. The total increase for the South is 408 percent.

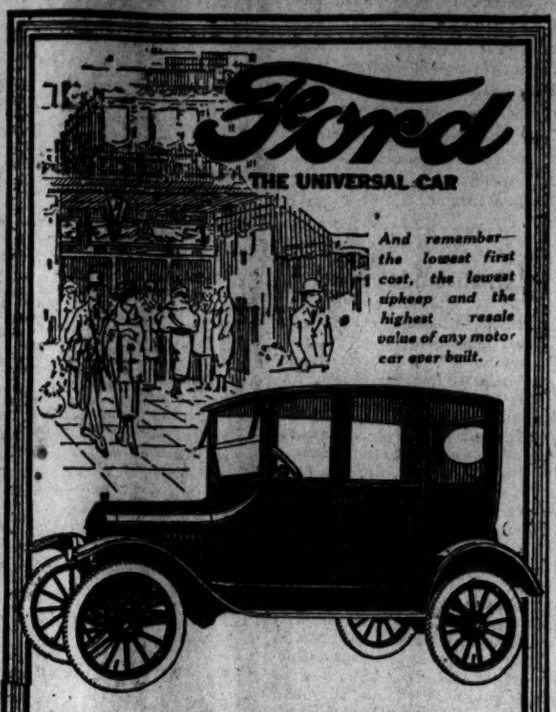
The Central division shows an increase of 405 percent and this includes two localities where the increase is particularly significant. These are the Toledo district and the Detroit district. Toledo is the home of Willys-Overland and Detroit is the home of most of Willys-Overland competitors. In these two localities Wills-Overland sales have shown extraordinarily high percentage of increase this year.

Defective Tires Menace Drivers

Statistics gathered from varied and reliable sources indicate that a considerable number of serious accidents are occasioned by reason of defective and worn-out tires. This is particularly true with regard to old casing on the front wheels when the vehicle is traveling at a considerable rate of speed.

Most motorists are not aware of the danger from blowouts that follow the use of wornout or unreliable tires, but it is an established fact that cars traveling at a speed of forty miles or more place unusual strain on all four tires, and if the front tires blow out at this speed a dangerous crash is inevitable. You can generally slow up in time to avoid a turn-over if only the rear tires blow out, but if at high speed front tires blow out it is decidedly dangerous.

Specialists have examined a considerable number of blown-out casings and have arrived at the conclusion that in practically every instance the front tire blowouts are occasioned by either worn out or inferior casings.



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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

And remember—the lowest first cost, the lowest upkeep and the highest resale value of any motor car ever built.

Tls. 1500
Unequaled in Value

Equipped with Electric Starting and Lighting System, demountable rims, extra rim and non-skid tires all around—the Ford Sedan at Tls. 1,500 is the greatest motor car value ever produced—an enclosed car of comfort, convenience and beauty. Reasonably prompt delivery. Terms if desired.

Inspect our special roadster and enclosed bodies built on the sturdy Ford Chassis.

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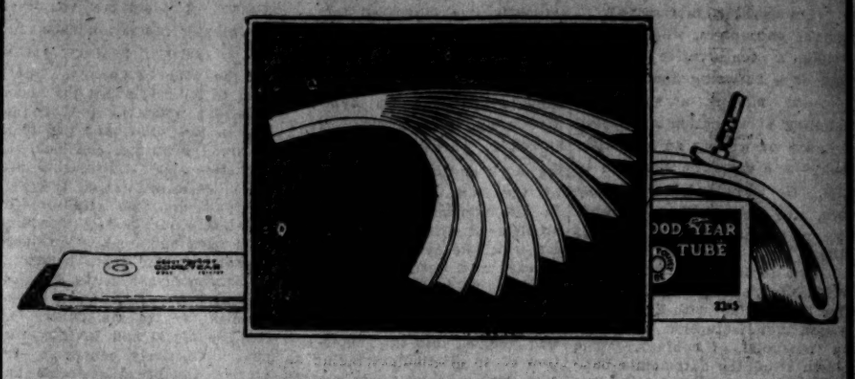

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The first and most important duty of the tube is to hold air unfailingly.

If the tube wall is porous, air seeps away, under-inflation results, and the casing suffers.

Goodyear Tubes, by their special construction, prevent air seepage.

They are made of strips of pure rubber, built up layer-upon-layer and vulcanized together.

As an added precautionary measure, in every case, the valve patch is vulcanized in—not merely stuck on.

Also, before a Goodyear Tube can leave our factory, it must undergo the water test. In this test, each tube is partially inflated with air and then stretched under water.

The slightest porosity is revealed by the appearance of air bubbles on the surface of the water.

A tube which successfully passes this test is as nearly perfect as any tube can be.

Only those Goodyear Tubes which can pass this test are offered to the public.

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H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC. 40 Bubbling Well Road

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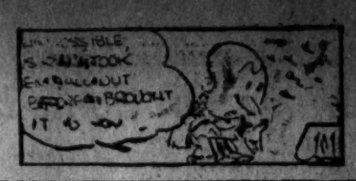

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922

MARINES AND SHANGHAI TO PLAY TODAY

Should Grounds Be Dry Enough First Game Of Big Series On Tap

JOHN SCOTT TO HURL

Local Nine Rested Up Since Win Over Meiji, All Set For Series

There's a slim chance for a good baseball game this afternoon between Gallop's Stars of Shanghai and the men of the Peking Marines. Should the rain cease and the typhoon blow off on another course the teams may get together at 3:30 in the first of their six game series.

Yesterday's postponement has already disrupted the former schedule of games, which called for play Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and again on Saturday and Sunday. There are however three open dates in the coming week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, which may be used for yesterday's and any other postponed games. Manager Gallop has not yet announced his new schedule.

Both teams have been held off the field since early in the week due to weather and traveling. Shanghai players have not been in uniform since the final game with Meiji University on Tuesday because of typhoon and rains; Peking spent Thursday and Friday on the south bound express, and have since been warming benches in hotel lobbies waiting for the grounds to dry out. The rest however will probably benefit both nines as they have been working on severe schedules since early spring.

Scott will probably do the hurling today should a game be possible, with Wood at first and Captain Hopkins in center. Thatch, Bills and Maloney will fill out the infield. The latter must have recovered now from his recent injury. Wall will likely be the selection for catcher, with Sammy Woods and Wynn completing the lineup, in the two other outer garden places.

Mrs. Mallory Just Goes Out And Plays Game

If you are good at threading verbal needles, you may be able to deduce from the utterances of Mrs. Molla B. Mallory, a tennis champion who says she knows nothing about tennis, that America's defense of the Davis cup this year against the Australians will have to be almost "foolproof." Otherwise, so you will be allowed to imagine, the cup will go back across the Pacific to the land from whence it came.

Mrs. Mallory did not say these things in so many words. She merely allowed listeners to infer this much during the course of an interview at the tennis champion's home.

J. C. Anderson was one of the most improved players she had seen this or any other year, Mrs. Mallory intimated. Gerald Patterson now has a comparatively strong backhand supplement, she further declared.

"Then you think the Australians have a great chance to win?"

"Oh, no, no, no," Molla hastened to reply. "Don't make me say that. Don't make me say anything. I know nothing about tennis. Ask Mr. Tilden. He'll tell you I never study or analyse the game."

"You just go out and play it," it was suggested.

"Yes, that seems to be it."

She had noted, however, that Patterson's back-hand, and perforce, his game in general had improved.

S. M. Police (Reserve)

American Company, S. V. C. Company Cup Competition

Those desirous of competing in the above, send names with telephone number to Inspector W. E. Fairbairn, S. M. P. Gordon Road Police Station on or before Wednesday 6th instant, when arrangements will be made to furnish rifles and ammunition.

(Signed) A. H. Hallam, Chairman, Pistol Range, S. M. P. Reserve.

Three Men In A Boat

BY DOMINO

'Twas a beautiful day
When we started away,
With a smile of content on our faces,
Just how we got back,
Midst the storm and the wrack,
The rest of my story embraces.

As is written above we started away in the very best of anticipatory spirits. There were three of us who had reached the years of discretion. You will notice that I have called the subject for the day "Three men in a Boat" but it differs somewhat from the immortal epic of Jerome K. Jerome in that the three men were accompanied by five youthful members of the Cathedral school, instead of a dog.

The three men included a dignitary of the Established Church, a sea dog hailing from Denmark and yours very truly—and thankful to get back—Domino. Everything went very nicely, thank you, on the night of Tuesday when we awaited the early morning tide. Wednesday saw our little company all awake and expectant sailing for Somewhere up the Whangpoo. Blissful was the motion of the good ship Elka. Brilliant was the Sun that smiled down upon us. Cool and refreshing were the zephyrs that wafted their perfumes in the early morn. Yes, sir, Everything in the river was lovely, so lovely that I had determined that when the gentleman who shroffs these lines, had come to realise the true value of them and others that my typewriter has helped me to produce, had doubled, trebled and again raised me, I would invest in a yacht and sail the Whangpoo and every other poo in China.

The old adage says that a woman is allowed to change her mind. I, as a mere man, insist in changing mine. I won't buy a yacht. I won't sail the Whangpoo again as long as typhoons phoon and winds wind.

It is all very well for Shakespeare to write that "men were deceivers ever" but that Dane, that cleric, those fine "schoolboys, creeping like snails unwillingly to school" and yours very truly—and thankful to get back—Domino, were all deceived on the Wednesday by the shining Sun and the boo'ful breezes. We sang songs; we ate with an appetite; we praised the perfect breezes that penetrated our pores; we said that sailing was s'nice and that when our working wages were adequate and ample, we would forever forego foraging for food on terra firma.

We were deceived. At two o'clock on Thursday morning I crept out on deck to see what the wild waves were saying. I noticed that they had persuaded the good ship Elka, that had been made fast by anchors fore and aft, to try and get out of her native element by making rapid jumps and leaps for the neighboring bank. A gentle word in our Danish skipper's ear; a few brief and forcible remarks by the said skipper to the laodah, and and for the nonce smile at the screaming storm by sitting side by side with the south bank. The rest of Thursday was welcome and so was every meal. Then the Sun sank in the West as it usually does and the darkness descended. The wind became wild. It whistled. It sang. It screamed. It allied itself with the waves of the Whangpoo. The wind and the Whangpoo were waiting to wreck us.

We tried to wrap our weariness in sleep. But into the darkness and our dreams came the dreadful demands of the elements. Surely, if slowly, the good ship Elka was courting the shore again. The wilful waves were whirling with wrath the yacht around and around. The three men and the five boys were awake. That wasn't their fault. Whistle went the wind. Raging came the rain. Wrathful were the waves. And then the skipper's voice rang out above the elements "Hold on but jump as soon as the . . . (probably Danish verse) boat hits the bank." The cleric held on to his tooth brush; one schoolboy grasped in his hand his favorite piece of candy; another was determined to save his Brownie, number 2; yet another held firmly to a scout knife that would do anything from cutting butter to opening tins of preserved pineapple. The skipper was ready with something or other in his hip pocket; I hoped to keep high and dry my Corona. Boys 4 and 5 were the most sensible of all—they each armed themselves with a tin of biscuits.

The skipper sometimes swore; the cleric was calm; Domino despaired of ever scribbling "Sport and Stage" again, but our five merry youngsters—four of them British and one hailing from the U.S.A.—refused to be daunted by wind, wave, rain or river. They looked upon the whole thing as a great adventure and one of them collaborating with the rest of us turned out the following verse that they sang while they were waiting to make the jump that would place them on Chinese soil.

It's a long way to dear old Shanghai,
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to dear old Shanghai,
To the people that we know;
Goodbye Whangpoo River,
Winds blow as you may,
It's a long, long way to dear old Shanghai—
BUT We'll get there some day.

But the typhoon had no ear for music or for the un-Shakes-

(Continued on Page 2)

WANG AND HYKES STAR IN TRACK MEET AT TSINGTAO

A track meet was held in the race course at Tsingtao on Saturday August 26, for the boys resident in Tsingtao as well as for the summer visitors. Ten events were run off in an hour and a half. Wang of the American Academy again proved his track superiority by winning thirty-one points. The next highest was "Bob" Hykes, the local Cathedral School champion, who took sixteen points.

The results are as follows:

50 yds. dash: Wang (1), R. Hykes (2), Feldman (3). Time 6 2-5 seconds.

Shot Put: Wang (1), R. Hykes (2), Feldman (3), Distance 23 feet, 9 inches.

50 yds. dash (juniors): Korzin (1), D. Hykes (2), B. Hykes (3). Time, 8 seconds.

Discus throw: Dye (1), Wang (2), R. Hykes (3). Distance 67 feet 6 inches.

50 yds. dash (midgets): Rudolph (1), Stapenoff (2), Wisner (3). Time, 9 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump: Wang (1), R. Hykes (2), Feldman (3). Distance 7 feet 11 inches.

Standing Broad Jump (juniors): Korzin (1), D. Hykes (2), B. Hykes (3). Distance 6 feet 6½ inches.

100 yds. dash: Wang (1), R. Hykes (2), Feldman (3). Time 13 seconds.

One mile run: Feldman (1), Wang (2), Korzin (3). Time 5 minutes.

High Jump: Wang (1), R. Hykes (2), Feldman (3). Height four feet, seven inches.

Points: Wang 31, R. Hykes 16, Korzin 11, Feldman 10, D. Hykes 6, Rudolph 5, Stepanoff 3, B. Hykes 2, Wisner 1.

YACHT CLUB TO HOLD 6TH RACE THIS MORNING

The sixth ordinary race of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be held this morning, starting from the Police Hulk on the first gun or signal at 9:25 o'clock, with the course extending up-river to the finish at High Bank.

The events to be held by the club from today until Sept. 16 are announced as follows:

Sunday, September 3.—6th Ordinary Race. Start:—Police Hulk. 1st Gun or Signal, 9.25 a.m. Course:—Sail up river, as you please, to a finish at High Bank, first boat will take finishing times. Distance:—8½ miles. Tides:—Flood makes at Shanghai about 9 a.m. Ebb makes at Shanghai about noon.

Saturday, September 9.—9th Ordinary Race. Start:—Police Hulk. 1st Gun or Signal, 2.10 p.m. Course:—Sail up river, rounding markboat moored off the Pagoda Creek to Port and return to starting line. Distance:—12 miles. Tides:—Flood makes shortly after noon. Ebb makes about 5 p.m.

Sunday, September 10.—Cruise down river. Tides:—Ebb makes at Shanghai about 6 a.m. Flood makes at Woosung about 11 a.m.

Saturday, September 16.—8th Ordinary Race. Start:—Police Hulk. 1st Gun or Signal, 2.25 p.m. Course:—Down river, as you please, rounding Tungkow Buoy to port, and return to a finish at Police Hulk. Distance:—12 miles. Tide:—Flood makes at Shanghai about 5 p.m.

Harbor Races. The 4th and 5th series are being sailed concurrently every Tuesday and Thursday evening at 5.30 p.m.

REVOLVER CLUB COMPETITIONS ON THIS MONTH

Competitions for the Expert's and Marksman's classes of the Shanghai Revolver Club will be held during September. The competitions call for 20 shots to be fired within five minutes, at 15, 20 and 25 yd., at targets with two-inch inner and four-inch outer bull's eyes. The highest scorer in the Expert's class receives a silver bar and the highest in the Marksman's class the Expert's silver medal.

The following members have passed the preliminary test and will compete in the Marksman's class in future competitions:

	Score
Mrs. C. W. Malkin	170
Mr. H. W. Davis	162
Mr. I. J. W. Priddie	157
Highest possible score	200

ROWING CLUB GALA SETS THREE NEW RECORDS; MACCABE WINS BREAST STROKE

Veteran Swimmer Does The 100 Yards In 1:25 2-5, Besting Eddie Siemssen's Time Of A Year Ago By One Full Second; Varied Card Provides Good Interest

Mr. W. MacCabe set a new record for the 100 Yards Breast Stroke at the last night of the 17th annual swimming gala of the Shanghai Rowing Club last night, when he bested Eddie Siemssen's time of 1921 by one fifth of a second. MacCabe did the distance in 1:25 2-5. H. W. Cunningham was second, and A. J. Roxburgh third. The race marked the third record to fall at the S. R. C. gala, L. Goldman having set a new indoor mark for throwing the water polo ball at 75 feet 6 inches, and C. N. Brown have hung up a 6:26 4-5 time for the quarter mile.

The Obstacle Race, the first event, was one of the most interesting of the night. Competitors swam over three bamboo bars, through two rows of life preservers, climbed rope ladders enroute and speeded up between obstacles.

The Ladies Diving furnished a good interest. Miss McLachlin gave the most consistent performance. Brown beat Tordy's time of last year for the 100 yards Shanghai Championship by approximately one second, Brodie finishing very close up.

Bell won the Throwing the Water Polo Ball on his 20 feet handicap. His best heave was 51 feet 6 inches. Brown's distances were 57 feet 9 inches and 51 feet flat which with his 11 foot handicap gave him second place. R. A. Berthet made the longest throws, with a 62 feet 3 inches and a 64 feet 5 inches and a two foot handicap.

The results follow:

Event 1—Obstacle race—J. B. Brown won, L. Goldman second, Time—1:11 3/5.

Event 2—Ladies Diving Handicap—Miss M. E. McLachlin won, Miss Hunter second, Miss Annie Buckman third.

Event 3—100 yards Shanghai Championship—C. N. Brown won, E. A. Brodie second. Time :62 1.5.

Event 4.—Throwing Polo Ball, Handicap—G. O. Bell 20 ft, 71 ft 6 inches; J. B. Brown 11 ft, 68 ft 9 inches; L. G. Day 25 ft, 68 ft 6 inches.

Event 5—One Length Ladies' Race—Miss M. Stirling won, Miss Mae Boyes second, Time,—:24 2-5.

Event 6—Club Diving Championship—E. A. Brodie won, C. N. Brown second. A. P. Goldman third.

Event 7—Two lengths handicap final—E. A. Brodie 2 secs, won; H. H. Nash 6 secs, second. Time 37 3-5.

Event 8, 100 yards Breast Stroke Shanghai Championship—R. W. MacCabe won, H. W. Cunningham second, A. J. Roxburgh third. Time—1:25 2-5.

Event 9, Blindfold Race—H. H. Nash won, J. B. Brown, second. Time—:27 3-5.

Event 10, Team Race—Rowing Club Fetherstonhaugh, Brodie, C. N. Brown, A. P. Goldman and L. Goldman, won; S. I. S. C., C. Siemssen, R. B. Ozorio, K. Raeburn, E. Roche, F. A. Remedios, second. Time 1:26 2.5.

A water polo match completed the program.

SAYS "BUGS" *Baer:*

CASUAL WATER OLD AS HISTORY

Golfers Needn't Worry Any More Than Noah When He Built Floating Clubhouses

BY "BUGS" BAER

Casual water is one golf indictment that has driven many golfers to cuckoo departments.

Committee on Ingrown Golf Dues described casual water as anything that can be waded, swum or swallowed. Golfers are allowed to pick up their pills from casual water. Which is one reason why so many of them are always sick with colds contracted from wet feet.

When you see pearly drops of dew sparkling on spider's chin that is casual water. When you pipe rain leaking out of busted rain spouts that is casual water. When you hear sullen roar of surf dashing on rockbound bunkers that is also casual water.

We must slide back into history for reference. When it rained forty days and sixty-two mornings, Noah wasn't worried. He went ahead in his usual casual manner and built some floating club houses.

Caesar crossed his casual Rubicon and burned his casual bridges behind him. When Balboa saw our mighty Pacific for the first time all he said was "Very casual."

Showing that golf must be very ancient game. In addition to casual water, all golf links have permanent water hazards, such as ponds, lakes, pools, puddles, brooks, rivers and pints.

You are not allowed to pick up your drive from permanent swamps, but must play them from where you think they are. Water is very difficult to drive across, because golfer gets to thinking about it and he gets water on his brain.

It affects his stroke, demoralises his tactics and neutralises his repartee. Most golfers get over ponds by shelling them with dollar golf pills until they are filled. Then they walk across on perfect pontoon of topped drives.

In tournament play you should concede lakes to your opponent provided that he donates you all puddles and frog parlors.

Although not generally dangerous, records show that sixteen hundred golfers are drowned every week in casual water.

William Tilden Beats Williams

Brookline, Mass., July 22.—William Tilden II, Philadelphia, national tennis singles champion, gained a leg on the eighth Longwood bowl today, defeating R. Norris Williams II, of Boston, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

William T. Tilden II, and Wallace Johnston, Philadelphia, teamed successfully in the Longwood doubles final, defeating Philip Bettens, San Francisco and Carl Fisher, Philadelphia, 6-1, 8-6, 5-7, 6-0.

Tilden gave a brilliant exhibition of tennis and was an easy winner. The Boston player had a 5-1, lead at one stage in the first set, but could not pull out a victory. Tilden was never headed thereafter.

Australia Wants American Boxers

Portland, July 19.—Jack Munro, manager of the Stadiums, Limited of Sydney, Australia, and H. B. Jamieson, secretary, announced here today while stopping on the way from Vancouver, B. C., to San Francisco that they were in the United States to get in touch with American boxers to appear on their cards in Australia. After stopping at San Francisco and Los Angeles they plan to make a trip East, remaining in this country nine weeks. They said they planned to establish agencies at San Francisco and New York to furnish boxers regularly.

Lewis, Dempsey, Carpentier And Criqui

SOME of the most notable men in the prize ring gathered at dinner on the night after Georges Carpentier knocked out Ted ("Kid") Lewis in London. At this dinner Jack Dempsey signed articles for a return match with Carpentier, the fight to take place in London within a year.

JAP WOMEN TO MEET FILIPINOS AT NEXT OLYMPIC

Osaka, August 29.—Japanese woman-athletes are to be selected to represent Japan in the 6th Far Eastern Olympic Meet, which will be held in May next year, in the new olympic grounds in Osaka, to encounter the Filipino women.

A challenge which was sent by the Filipino women to the Osaka Athletic Association for a tennis contest with Japanese women will be accepted and the association is now hunting for women to represent Japan.

The Tennis Association was approached on the subject and inquiries have been addressed to other directions as well.

The association in Osaka trusts that among the married women and young women of Osaka there will be a number of woman-athletes to apply for the position of representing Japan in the contest. Then some women in Tokio and elsewhere will be requested to apply.

The first elimination contest for the Japanese team will be held in November and the second and final one in April, next year.

English Cricket

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 2.—Rain interfered everywhere with matches and with the result that the matches between Surrey and Warwickshire at the Oval, and Essex and Yorkshire at Leyton were drawn.

At Brighton Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 23 runs. The Kent bowler A. P. Freeman took 17 wickets for 67. No bowler has even taken more than 17 wickets in a first-class game. The feat has only been accomplished on 11 occasions.

At Nottingham Notts beat Hampshire by 9 wickets. Hampshire in their second innings made 73. The Notts bowler L. Richmond took 9 wickets for 21.

At Bristol Leicester beat Gloucestershire by 74 runs. In their first innings Gloucester made 73, W. E. Astill taking 4 wickets for 37 and G. Geary 4 for 43. In their second innings Gloucester made 72, Astill taking 4 wickets for 37 and Geary 6 for 26 Geary did the hat trick in this innings.

Yorkshire wins the County Championship, Notts being second followed by Surrey, Kent, Lancashire, Hampshire and Middlesex.

B. W. A. Notes

The Gardening Section of the B. W. A. has for sale packets of "Temple of Heaven" seeds at 60 cents a packet or 2 packets for $1. These are a pretty variety of violet colored flower, blooming in the early Spring. Seeds may be planted at any time during September, and may be obtained from Mrs. C. H. Wright, 10 Kiennar Road; Mrs. C. H. Ryde, 639 Avenue Foch, and at Headquarters, 9 Kiukiang Road.

LOCAL BOWLERS SET FOR DOUBLE INTERPORT MEET

BY "THE SHOT"

Except for the singles which should have been played yesterday, the open championships are over for another season. In the Rinks the Yangtszepoo team are worthy holders of the title and I don't think a stronger combination have ever held it. The big four from the same locality who won it for three years in succession included three of the present members of the team, and this fact should prove that a certain amount of skill and efficiency is required in the game of lawn bowls.

The typhoon, though not exactly a welcome visitor, brought along a little rain which should just put the greens in the pink of condition for the Interport games. The teams will arrive sometime next week and the Hongkong versus Shanghai game is set for next Saturday.

This match should certainly be one worth witnessing, as the Crown Colony contingent are all top hole trundlers and the whole crowd of them have had experience in Interport games and know what is required. In addition to this I know they have a sneaking regard for the Hongkew Park green; as a matter of fact when they visited us four years ago their skip was puzzled as to why the game was played elsewhere with such a green at hand.

The Shanghai team as selected for the Hongkong match is probably as strong a combination as could be chosen. Each member of the team is a specialist in the position he is playing and we can be assured of a good game. I have not yet heard the names of the Hankow representatives but I have no doubt they will give the best of us a good game.

Schedule For Interport Bowls

The Hongkong bowls team is due here tomorrow. Matches with Shanghai will be played Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club will meet Hongkong. On Friday the Hankow team, consisting of Messrs. Owen, Gray, Rowland, Clough, Crookes, Bull and Eisinhant, will reach Shanghai. On Saturday Shanghai meets Hongkong, on Sunday Shanghai plays Hankow, on Monday, September 11 the Junior Golf Club meets Hankow and Hongkong and on Tuesday, the 12th the Recs and Hankow clash The big interport bowls dinner will be given the night of the 12th. Yangtszepoo plays Hankow on Wednesday, September 13 while on Thursday the same visitors meet the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club.

Challenge Round For Davis Cup Is Won By Tilden

(Reuter's Service)

Forest Hill, September 2.—In the Challenge Round for the Davis Cup Tilden won the first set of singles with Patterson 7-5, and the next two sets 10-8 and 6-0, thus winning the match.

Johnston (America) beat Anderson (Australia) 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

SNAPE WINS FIRST STAGE IN TWO SHOOTS

Scores 99 In .303 Rifle And Arethusa Cup Competitions

SCORE CLOSE TO RECORD

Lancaster Second In .303 Shoot; Wilner Second For Arethusa Cup

F. W. Snape, with a score of 99, topped the list of thirty-six competitors who participated in the first stage of the Shanghai British .303 Rifle Championship, fired yesterday at the Range under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association. The second stage will be fired today. Lieut. Snape also won the "Arethusa" cup.

All except one of the entrants were present for the contest and in spite of the adverse weather conditions some good scores were turned in. Snape's 99, out of a possible 105, was three points over the next highest gun, W. O. Lancaster, with 96. Snape scored a possible at the 500 yard range. Kajean and Ito tied for third, with 94 each.

Following are the detailed results:

Names	yards 200	500	600	total
F. W. Snape	34	35	30	99
W. O. Lancaster	32	33	31	96
C. Kajean	33	31	30	94
R I. Ito	32	33	29	94
W. E. Sauer	34	33	26	93
M. Iijima	30	29	33	92
C. Reeves	34	27	31	92
A. L. Mottu	30	33	29	92
D. W. Kan	30	29	32	91
C. M. Sequeira	33	31	27	91
W. T. Rose	32	28	30	90
E. I. M. Barrett	32	32	26	90
J. Macbeth	29	32	28	89
L. J. Hughes	31	30	28	89
A. M. Collaco	34	29	26	89
L. Nejleman	29	30	29	88
H. Noisshiki	29	29	28	86
C. Bedoni	29	30	25	84
R. Davie	28	27	28	83
Y. C. Waung	33	26	24	83
H. Tobias	30	29	24	83
K. D. Chen	32	25	27	84
F. E. Hodges	34	28	20	82
Wm. Hu	28	28	24	80

COUNTED-OUT

O. Erzinger	80
G. Lynch	79
G. Archer	78
K. Tsunoda	77
Y. Hori	76
H. J. Cordner	76
A. E. Collins	76
L. M. Beytagh	72
C. E. M. Thomson	72
A. C. Godby	70
R. Joseph	69
G. H. G. Caulton	67

O. Erzinger 80 (10st in the shoot off).

The second stage (300 and 600 yards) will be shot off today at 3 p.m. sharp. Competitors are requested to be at the firing point at 2:45 p.m. The competition will not be postponed.

The twenty-first competition for the Arethusa Cup, presented by H. M. S. Arethusa, was shot off yesterday in conjunction with the first stage of the .303 Championship. Lieut. Snape (Maritime Company) took the Cup with a fine score of 99 points, two under the record. Lieut. R F. Wilner (American Company) was second with 97 and Pte. W. O. Lancaster (B. I. Reserves) was third with 96.

There were fifty-six entries and 52 competed. Following are the scores of 90 or better:

Names	200	500	600	total
F. W. Snape	34	35	30	99
R. F. Wilner	34	31	32	97
W. O. Lancaster	32	33	31	96
F. G. Green	34	28	32	94
C. Kajean	32	31	30	94
R. I. Ito	32	33	29	94
W. E. Sauer	34	33	26	93
C. Reeves	34	27	31	92
M. Iijima	30	29	33	92
A. L. Mottu	30	33	29	92
D. W. Kan	30	29	32	91
A. T. Cooper	31	32	28	91
C. M. Sequeira	33	31	27	91
G. M. Neal	29	31	30	90
W. T. Rose	32	28	30	90

Following is the record of previous winners.

ARETHUSA CUP (H. P. S. 105)

1902 P. O. A. E. Cooper, H. M. S. Arethusa .....92 points
1903 Insp. P. W. Mackintosh, S. M. Police .....96 "
1904 Insp. T. M. Wilson, S. M. Police .....93 "
1905 Lieut. E. H. Moores, H. M. S. Bonaventure ..93 "
1906 Insp. J. Bourke, S. M. Police .....94 "
1907 Pte. C. Richards, Reserve Co. S. V. C. .....94 "
1908 Pte. A. K. Henning, Reserve Co. S. V. C. ..96 "
1909 Insp. E. H. Lynch, S. M. Police .....97 "
1910 Lieut. W. Brand, "A" Co. S. V. C. .....98 "
1911 Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S.

(Continued on Page 2)

Making Of Comedies Serious Business With Movie Performers Here

BY JESSE R. THOMPSON

The Star Motion Picture Company was out "on location" a week ago yesterday, and it was my privilege to visit with them on their "lot," to see many things, and to come away marvelling with a very great marvel. Director Chang and his players were "shooting" a sequence of comedy scenes in the process of which they unconsciously perhaps, but not for that reason any the less forcibly, handed me the clue to that most baffling of paradoxes —that professional humorists, so far from being at all humorists in their private lives, are for the most part dispepsic, monomaniacal cynics whose one desire is to fairly wallow in melodramatic slush. Some of these jokesmiths escape the blight, but you could tell them off on the fingers of a one-armed man.

With this understanding has come sympathy, for, look you, the making of comedy is tragedy.

Yet because there seems to be extant the instinctive realisation and recognition of the earth's great need of comedy, men are constantly facing odds in their striving to produce comedy. Speaking, of course, of the movies.

HAIL TO COMEDY!

Comedy demands keener brains, more finely attuned to life, it might be maintained, than does drama. It demands a higher courage, moral and physical. Anyone can tell a hard-luck story, and the name of the sob-sisters male and female, is legion; but the man who can raise a laugh is one in legion.

For this reason we quarrel with the lack of brains, of dignity, of punch and of significance in our dramas, and laugh till the tears come if "the girl's father" is no more than "slammed in the eye with a cranberry pie, or cuffed in the conk with a custard!"

But to return to Director Chang and his players.

I had been promised an interesting time. I realised, the moment I stepped from the bus which now heaves and shudders on its forty daily trips along Yu Yuen Road, that even my highest expectations were to be dwarfed.

The gravel walk leading from the street to the main grounds, where the "set" was erected, wound by a sort of kiosk. Here a dressing-room had been improvised, and the players had already assumed their respective roles. There were three, no, four girls and twice as many men.

SETTING IS LOCAL

Arrived at the set, one found on looking around that it represented the exterior of a humble Chinese domicile, with an outside stairway leading down from the first floor to the sidewalk. The rear of the set was a mass of carpentry devised for the sole support of the "house." There was a door at the foot of the stairway, supposed to give access on a fruit stall, and one at the head of the same stairway giving on to a large room—which in reality was a platform some four feet square.

The actors began to appear on the scene now, crowding about the camera which the cameraman was busily engaged in focusing. I stood by him and endeavored to get the slant of the camera eye as much as possible, to judge in some measure of its likely appearance to the ultimate audience. One became aware of a diffusion of scents, a mingling of faint cashmere bouquet with sharp stabs of citronella, which it did not take long to trace to the girl players.

I turned my attention to them, trying to read beneath their painted faces into the motives of their presence. For they realised, of course, the gruelling they would be expected to go through. They were small of build and possessed of a peculiar grace of movement. They were attractive, and one was even pretty. For the most part they stood about in attitudes of restraint, while the camera was still focusing, but occasionally the pretty one would turn to the man beside her, flash him a smile, hazard a remark and throw the company into titters.

THE "GIRLS" ARE NOT

The tallest of the four, particularly, claimed my attention. Then a terrible suspicion dawned upon me. The curve of the neck was not that of a girl's. It was rather too lumpy. I looked closer. The hair was a wig. I learned that he, of course it was a he, was a typist somewhere in town. I believe it, because he talks English quite nicely, and wears Western clothes. It was quite a shock to see him in them, though. You see, he was the most "girlish" of the girls.

Then the action commenced. The stairway had been doctored, and it was collapsible, like a shutter. The house became the "house of the carpenter," and the platform above was metamorphosed into a "club." Revellers issued therefrom at intervals, wending their ways home. As they opened the door, the carpenter at his post below stairs, held the steps in position, but no sooner had the merrymakers set foot on the top step when—bloocy!—the stairs collapsed, and the merry-makers were merrily skidding down, down to collide most grievously with the hard street. Men and girls came hurtling down, and remained fallen and in not altogether pictured agony until Director Chang called "Cut" and the action ceased.

It did not look funny to me. But I think it will look funny on the screen. The audience will see the agony of these fallen revellers —there were close ups—which is nothing. They will not hear one of the girl players kidding about her bruises, another about her lumps—which is something. It suddenly occurred to me that it takes courage to put foot on a stairway that one knows will not be there. For a moment there is tense expectation. The next Director Chang's whistle, which replaces the American directors' "Camera!" will send him to meet —what?

THE PLOT IS—

Now all this falling down the stairs fits into a story that runs something in this wise. A carpenter had been left, by the death of a relative, a hundred dollars and a fruit stand. He therefore proceeded to become a fruit vendor, and succeeded fairly well, notwithstanding the fact that his former trade had so far become a part of him that he used to plane off his sugar canes, and saw open his melons.

Across the street from this carpenter lived a doctor and his beautiful daughter whom the carpenter, taking courage in his substance, loved passionately and wanted to wife. After the manner immemorial, therefore, he approached the parent, only to receive his scornful—"What, a mere carpenter to marry my girl-child! Never!"

But the doctor's business was but poorly, and this the suitor knew and toward this he directed his attack. At the last it was agreed that if he should contrive to increase his prospective father-in-law's practice, then—"well, then, we will speak again of the matter," to quote the doctor.

The consequence was the faked stairway we know of. The fallen revellers became the doctor's patients.

They were re-takes which Mr. Chang was making, when I was out there, and it serves to clinch his declaration that it is his dream to make the best pictures which he and his organisation are capable of turning out.

ONE PICTURE FINISHED

The first of these pictures, which is already in its final shape, having been edited, cut and titled some time last week, is called "A Visit to China." It tells of a motion picture man's visit to this country and how, in the guise of Charlie Chaplin he meets with some highly imaginative adventuring.

"A Carpenter's Courtship," the title by which the film we have already spoken of will be known, is already in the cutting room. The titles have been made up and it only awaits being titled before making its debut. The dates have not been set as yet for the showing of these pictures, but I have heard a rumor that a local picture house has made a wonderful offer.

Interviewed again on Tuesday evening, Mr. S. C. Chang, Director of the Star Company, and its President, told a little of his aims and aspirations along the lines of the manufacture of motion pictures.

"It is our intention," he said, "to utilise every facility that we can command in Shanghai, and for that reason we are entering into negotiations with a local firm of studio owners to rent us their facilities, and it is more than probable that our next production will be staged in the studios of these people.

EXPERIENCE IS GAIN

"The experience that we have all gained in the production of our first two stories will be a most valuable asset. For, it must at once be evident that production methods in China, while following broadly the lines that have been found to be most successful in the United States, will necessarily differ from them in essential details.

"It is true that we are in our babyhood, but we are feeling our way, and making as rapid progress as can be expected of a baby—thank you! And we feel confident that before long our efforts will pass out of the class of curiosity, to take their place beside the world's output as entertainment."

In connection with his producing unit, Mr. Chang is also financing an actors' school, where over forty young men and about a score of girls foregather nightly to receive instruction in acting at the hands of Mr. Cheng Tsengchiu and Mr. Tsung Cho-ku, both well-known Chinese actors of the more modern school, and have important roles in the two films already made by the Star people.

It is a fact worthy of note and no little commendation that the product of the Star Company is to be almost entirely comedy, and that brings us back to the point from which this story started. Mr. Chang, so far as is at all apparent, has managed to evade the blight that sooner or later descends on the professional humorist. But there seems to be this consolation, that the more confirmed a humorist becomes in the ways of pessimism, the more sparkling is his output in a professional way. And comedies are always welcome.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

YEAH—I'LL ADMIT IT—GEE I WAS STUCK ON THAT EDNA APPLETIE—I USED TO SPEND ALL MY DOUGH ON HER—IF MY WIFE EVER HEARD THAT SHE'D KILL ME—I TOLD HER SHE WAS THE ONLY TWIST I EVER LOVED
I WAS DAFFY ON A JANE LIKE THAT TOO—HER FATHER HAD A FRUIT STORE—SHE WAS THE SWELLEST DAME I EVER KNEW
I'LL NEVER FORGET THE DAME I WENT BUGS OVER—SHE BEAT IT TO HONOLULU AND I ALMOST WENT BLOOEY—SHE WAS A LIL THIS ONE—SING—DANCE—TALK—AND LOOKS—UM—B-O-Y-
THAT'S MY HUSBAND I RECOGNIZE THE VOICE
OUTDOOR SPORTS
BRAGGING ABOUT YOUR OLD SWEETHEARTS WITH SOME OF THE BOYS ON THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE OFFICE GANG.
Tad 7-6
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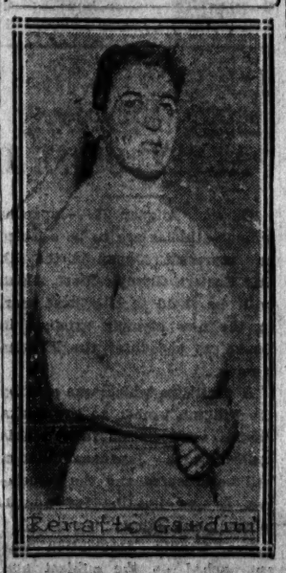
Renatto Gardini



HERE is a striking photograph of Renatto Gardini, showing his enormous chest expansion and powerful physique. Gardini will meet "Strangler" Lewis in San Francisco for the heavyweight wrestling championship.

Snape Wins First Stage In Shoots

(Continued from Page 1)

M. Police .....97 „
1911 Capt. W. E. Sauer, American Co. S. V. C. 97 „ †
1912 Dr. S. A. Ransom, Staff S. V. C. .....96 „
1013 Lieut. H. W. Daldy, Reserve Co. S. V. C. 95 „
1914 No Competition,
1915 Mr. B. Augier, International Rifle Asso. ....97 „
1916 Pte. C. L. Hall, American Co. S. V. C. .....98 „
1917 Pte. W. O. Lancaster, Reserve Co. S. V. C. 98 „
1917 Q. M. Sergt. W. T. Rose, Staff S. V. C. .....98 „ †
1918 Pte. C. E. M. Thomson, S'hai Scottish Co. S.V.C. 97 „
1919 Sergt. K. McKelvie, S'hai Scottish Co. S.V.C. 96 „
1920 Sergt. A. C. Davis, American Co. S. V. C. 93 „
1920 Pte. R. K. Hykes, American Co. S. V. C. 93 „ †
1921 Pte. A. M. Collaco, B. I. Reserves .....*101 „
1921 Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S. M. Police .....101 „ †

*Record.
†Lost in the count out

Three Men In A Boat

(Continued from Page 1)

pearean remarks of our skipper. Crash, spolsh, whoop, bang, whizz and every other sound that a combination of letters can produce, came from the wind, waves and rain. Then came the great moment. "Look out," yelled the Dane. "Hold on," said the cleric, "All the same again," said Domino, and the boys sang:

There's a muddy river winding
Into the land of my dreams,
And the wind and rain are building,
And the lightning gleams,
There's a yacht that sails the river
With all the savee of a man,
But we rather drive a flivver
When we can yell *man, man.*

But sing, swear, sigh, shout or swim, it made no difference. The wave that had our name and number, also our home address, came cavorting down. It got right under the boat. It tossed it well above the waves, giving it the impression that it was a bit of a flying machine, and then with a mighty heave it placed us very snugly on the bank and settled us so firmly upon the receiving mud that there was no need for us to desert the ship. For this relief much thanks—but only for the time being.

The kiddies were tickled to death. "Let us stay here forever," they said. They seemed to forget that the commissariat was likely to find some difficulty in satisfying the demands of the inner man. The cleric also recognised that he was expected to fill a pew on Sunday; the skipper acknowledged that his last suit of flannels had run out; Domino—yours very truly and glad to get back—was quite aware that THE CHINA PRESS would cease publication and a worthy staff would be on the beach if he didn't get something in to the "Pink'un" and one of the boys was rather worried about the fate of some tame white mice that he had left in his private drawer.

The boat had to get off the bank. High tide came. We all pulled, cleric, skipper, five boys and Domino (very glad to get back) but the bally good ship Elka would not leave the mud. The tide went from high to low. We had a nice time giving the natives all the empty bottles (we took the labels off in order that Caldbeck, Macgregor's should not get pesved); we gave them bits of this and bits of that. Then we asked them to get all their huskies together in order to shove us off the bank that tried to get an overdraft on us. We haggled. They did ditto. We agreed. So did they—after a while. They shoved. We pulled. The Elka moved. The kiddies cheered. The cleric said, "For these and all his mercies" the skipper shouted "?!!?!!!" and Domino sighed "Thank you, I shall be glad to get back." The boys, of course, sang:

Weigh down upon the Whangpoo River
We sail today,
Weigh down upon the Whangpoo River
That's were we like to play.
Let the world be sad and weary,
Maskee where we roam
But every one of us feels cheery
Now on our way back home.

And here we are again and yours truly and the rest thankful to get back.

THE FIRST THING TO DO WHEN YOU HAVE BOUGHT A CAR IS TO COVER IT WITH AN
'XS POLICY
Prospectus from:—
C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE | 44 Kiangse Road
Agents:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies have a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Lends their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 2/6. from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Shanghai Stores Co.
21, NANKING ROAD.
EXCLUSIVE OUTFITTERS FOR MEN
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT
CENT.
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Shanghai Stores Co.
T. D. WILSON,
Manager.

When you meet a friend smoke a friendly cigarette.
Look for the Egyptian Government Revenue Stamp...
"FELUCCA 33"
The distinctive Egyptian Cigarette
British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.—Distributors

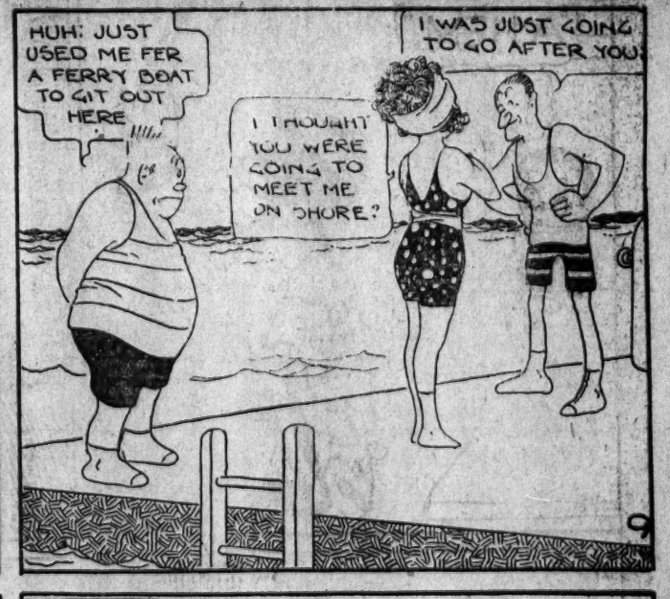
STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES
Number 555 Virginia
Different from all others obtainable

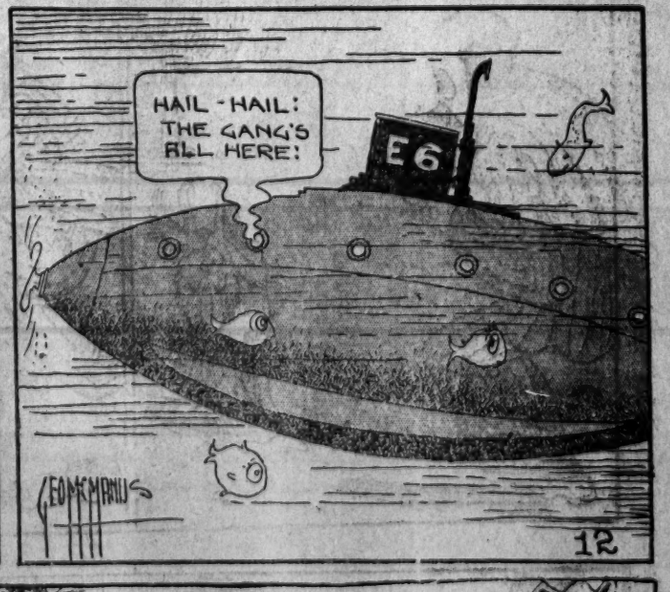
See BARNEY GOOGLE and His SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father

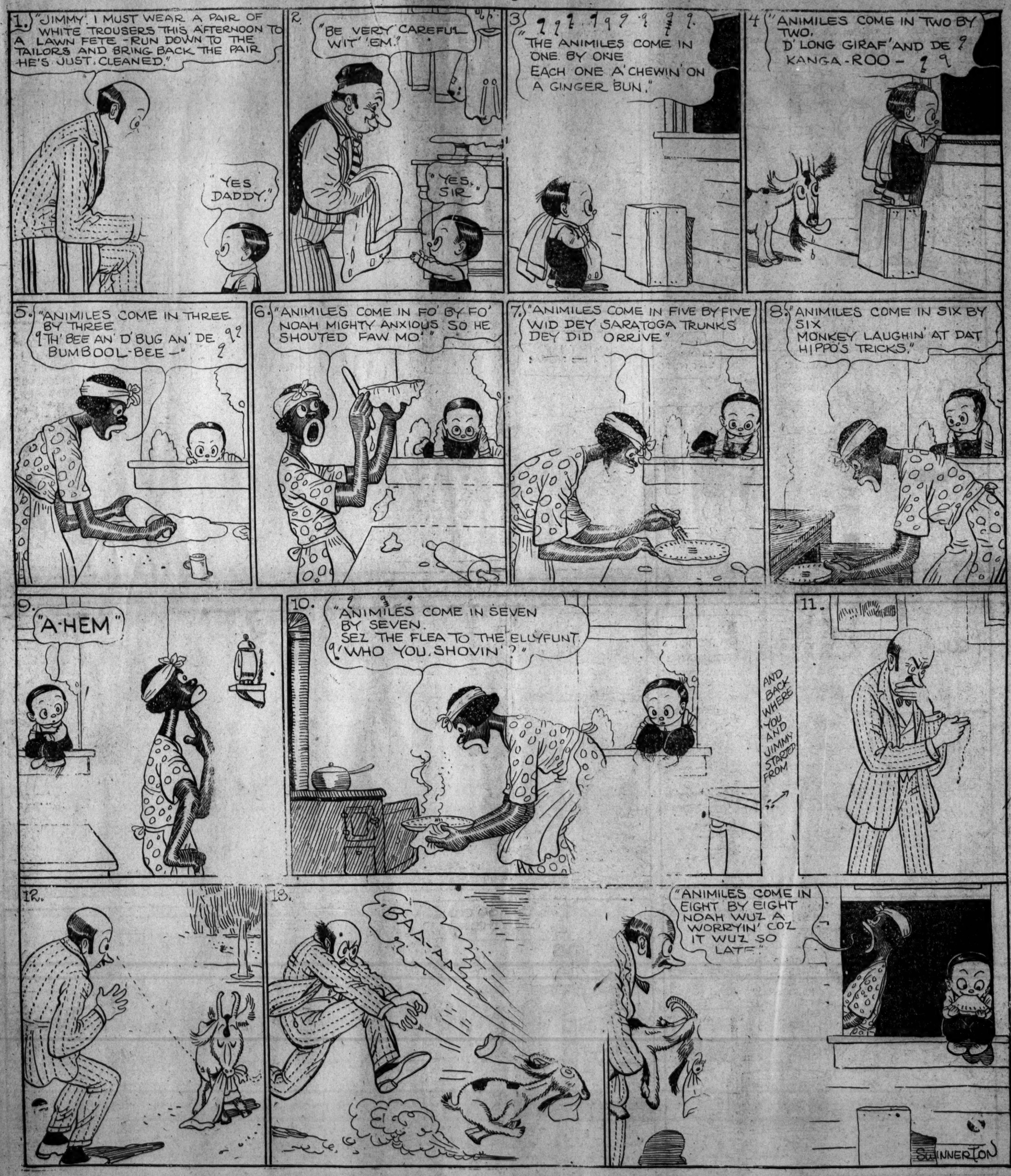
JUST THINK - IN THEM SUBMARINES - YOU KIN FIGHT AN' NO POLICE TO INTERFERE:
OH YES: I WORKED AS A DIVER FER A WRECKIN' COMPANY ONCE-
WERE YOU EVER UNDER THE SEA?
2

NICE TIME TO GET HOME PACK YOUR BAG: WE ARE GOING TO THE BEACH: I PROMISED TO MEET MRS. VINNIE GARR:
I KNEW I COULDN'T BE HAPPY LONG:
3





Little Jimmy


1. "JIMMY. I MUST WEAR A PAIR OF WHITE TROUSERS THIS AFTERNOON TO A LAWN FETE - RUN DOWN TO THE TAILORS AND BRING BACK THE PAIR HE'S JUST CLEANED."
"YES DADDY."
2. "BE VERY CAREFUL WIT' 'EM."
"YES, SIR."
3. "THE ANIMILES COME IN ONE BY ONE EACH ONE A' CHEWIN' ON A GINGER BUN."
4. "ANIMILES COME IN TWO BY TWO, D' LONG GIRAF' AND DE KANGA-ROO -
5. "ANIMILES COME IN THREE BY THREE TH' BEE AN' D' BUG AN' DE BUMBOOL-BEE -"
6. "ANIMILES COME IN FO' BY FO' NOAH MIGHTY ANXIOUS SO HE SHOUTED FAW MO'"
7. "ANIMILES COME IN FIVE BY FIVE WID DEY SARATOGA TRUNKS DEY DID ORRIVE"
8. "ANIMILES COME IN SIX BY SIX MONKEY LAUGHIN' AT DAT HIPPO'S TRICKS."
9. "A-HEM"
10. "ANIMILES COME IN SEVEN BY SEVEN. SEZ THE FLEA TO THE ELUYFUNT 'WHO YOU SHOVIN'?"
AND BACK WHERE YOU AND JIMMY STARTED FROM
11.
12.
13. BAA-AA
"ANIMILES COME IN EIGHT BY EIGHT NOAH WUZ A WORRYIN' COZ IT WUZ SO LATE."
SWINNERTON